THE EXAMINER;

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PAUL SEYMOUR, PUBLISHER.

Facts and Reflections for the Consider the Thoughtful.-No. XI. The manufactures, products, &c., of Massachu sells, compared with those of South Carolina.

Observations and reflections. In the preceding numbers it has been shown pretty conclusively, I think, that the free States are far in advance of the slave States in productive energy, and in nearly all the elements of national wealth. This good Commonwealth of Kentucky, however, abounds in those who betray much doubt and skepticism in relation to all facts and arguments that can be adduced which may seem to militate against the "pe" culiar institution." So hidebound are these gentlemen with prejudice, and they will pardon me if I add ignorance, also, on this one subject surdities in logic, the most contradictory maxims and principles in politics, in morality and in religion, if so be they may thereby ward of so well fortified as they are, or conceive themselves to be, will ground their arms without a weakness, and to put their minds in a condition mitable for making the humiliating surrender. We have any quantity of the article on hand, and "a little more grape" you shall have, gentlemen. We will renew our fire in the direction of the quarters of that illustrious one, our old friend, Gen. Quattlebum.

"General Abstract of the value. factures and agricultural prod

,			
tured and produced in the Sta			3
sells during the year ending .	April	, 1845."	1
		VALUE.	1
nchors, chain cables, &c		\$538,966	П
xes, hatchets, and other edge t	ools,	94,441	1
eef, &c., Slaughtered,		225,918	1
eeswax,		981	1
erries		10,842	L
lacking		10,422	Г
leaching or coloring, -		2,166,000	15
locks and pumps,		127,249	li
oats		82,943	li
oots and shoes		14,799,140	li
oxes of all kinds," -		215,105	li
rass articles.		331,891	1
ricks.		612,832	5
ritannia ware,		102,550	5
roomseed and brush		86,111	ì
rooms.	44.4	200,814	6
rushes.	200	153,900	
atter	9863	1,116,709	
uttons, metal, -	1262 0	56,080	
	1	25,390	
atts or hinges,	6 500	4,720,019	١,
andles, sperm and oil, -		3,613,796	r
andles, tallow, and soap, -		836,156	
annon,		82,000	6
ards		323,845	-
arpeting,		834,322	6
ars, railroad carriages, and oth	er		
vehicles,	-	1,343,576	1
· villeton)		130100010	

1.476.679

331.965

906,321

12.193.449

Chairs and cabinet ware. Chemical preparations. hocolate, locks, oal, mineral, and iron ore combs. coperage, rdage, tton goods of all kinds

Eutlery, Dyeing, Earthen and stone ware, Lingines, fire. Engines and boilers, steam, Fire arms, ishery, mackerel and cod ishery, whale, our and other grain, ringe and tassel ns, cotton.

Hatsand caps, llow ware & castings, other than ney, losiery and yarn, instruments, mathematical, &c. ron, pig, ron railings, fences and safes,

lewelry, chronometers, watches &c. atches and door handles. lead pipe, and lead manufactures, ead, white, and paints, Leather. Linen thread. inseed oil

ocks, imber and shingles, fachinery, Maple sugar, Milk, Musical instrument Vil, lard, Oil-(See candles and fishery ns, steel.

loughs and agricultural tools oultry and eggs, lled and slit iron, and nails ddles, harness, and trunks, sh, blinds, and doors,

vels, spades, forks and hoes. k, sewing, uff, tobacco, and cigars, ip, (see candles,)

one, building, iraw bonnets and hats, alm-leaf hats and braid, ugar, refined, acks and brads. n-ware,

(fire), bark, and charcoal,

dias, &c., &c., &c.,

tion. Now, it is not to be expected that persons Silk cocoons at \$1 00, selves to be, will ground their arms without a Products of the Dairy, struggle. "A little more grape" seems to be absolutely necessary to convince them of their Wine at \$1 00,

mind while he looks over the following state- Cotton, ments. I find in the Annual Report of the Silk, Commissioner of Patents, for the year 1845, the Mixed manufactures,

300	at 1040, the	Tobacco manufactured, -		
		Hats, caps and bonnets manfet'd		
&c.	, of manu-	Sides of leather tanned at \$2 50	,	
•	, manufac-	Articles manufactured of leather	r,	
	Author to the Street Street	Soap at 6cts.,		
of	Massachu-	Tallow candles at 8 cts., -		
pril	, 1845."	Distilled spirits at 30 cts., -		
	VALUE.	Medicinal drugs, paints, &c.,		
	\$538,966	Earthenware manufactured,		
ls,	94,441	Confectioneries manufactured,		
	225,918	Paper manufactured, -		
	981	Carriages and wagons manfetr's	.,	
	10,842	Articles manufactured by flouris	ng	
	10,422	mills, oil mills, &c., -	-	
	2,166,000			
	127,249	Furniture manufactured, -		
	82,943			
	14,799,140	Manufactures not enumerated,		
	215,105	Horses and mules at \$50,		
	331,891	Cattle at \$20,		1
	612,832	Sheep at \$1,		
	102,550	Swine at \$8,		
	86,111	Poultry,		
	200,814	Supposed value of products of	S.	
	153,900	Carolina which are not includ	ed	
	1,116,709	in the United States census, b	at	
	56,080	which are included, in kind,		
	25,390	the State census of Mass.,		
-	4,770,019	estimated varae of the suppos	ed	4
	3,613,796	increase of the products of	5.	
	836,156	Carolina in the year endi	ng	
	82,000	April, 1845, over that of t	ne	
	323,845	productions of the year 1840.		

Total value of the manufactures, products, &c., of S. Carolina for the year ending April, 1845,

610.950 for the. Total value of the manufactures agricultural productions, &c., of

products, &c., of S. Carolina, for the same year,

tle Bay State, of the handsome that the area of Massachusetts is not one third

the idea so prevalent in Kentucky, and in the ment of the national workshops. The drainslave States generally, that a rich soil is a necessary prerequisite to a rich country. Indeed, this 'idea' was long since regarded as 'obsolete' in New England.

doubt, be surprised to see from how many sour-ces the intelligent and enterprising freemen of ry, ignorance and sameness on the other, are

While the ignorance, indolence, and slavery of the South treed on in the old, narrow, and beaten paths of passed ages, and spurn from them the lights of science and experience, and

and power, and to the production independence, comfort, and has A word or two more and w The population of Massach ad at about

150,477 lina at about 600,000. gregate amount pr the number of l man, woma 1,649,496 940,000 253,687 3,308 793,634 16,686 161,890

917,435 Total value of the above manufac

tures and products of Massachu

ducts, &c., of the State of South Carolina, for the year ending April, 1845. In the absence of the year ending April, 1845. In the year ending April, 1845. In the absence of the year ending April, 1845. In the declaration of rights with the movements on its of the ferming the declaration of rights with the the office on the 24th of February till the the bade farewell to office on the 24th of February till the the bade farewell to office on the Iron produced in S. C. in 1840,

Salt at 25 cts., Granite and marble Wheat at \$1 00, Barley at 50 cts., Oats at 30 cts., Rye at 70 cts., Buckwheat at 50 cts., Indian corn at 50 cts., Wool at 25 cts., Hope at 10 cts., Wax at 20 cts., Potatoes at 25 cts., Hay at \$8 00, Rice at 4 cts., Cotton at 7 cts . Maple sugar at 10 cts., Fire wood at \$1 50, Family goods, Products of market gardens, Products of nurseries, &c., Fish at \$5 00, Lumber produced, Tar, pitch, &c., at \$10, Skins and furs, Machinery manufactured. Hardware, cutiery, &c., Fire-arms at \$10 00,

only of others is given, and their value I have estimated, and this, at prices which I think all will regard as high. The result is, that we have

Massachusetts, for the year end-ing April, 1845, the sum of \$124,735,264* Total value of the manufactures,

And a balance in favor of the lit-

as large as that of South Carolina, and that the soil of the former is so sterile and unproductive, by nature, that the greater part of her territory would be a barren and uninhabited waste if included within the precincts of the latter. A few observations and reflections will conclude what we have to say at this time.

The above results ought forever to explode be to renew the recent and unhappy experi-

Again, the great variety of articles manufactured and produced in Massachusetts, is a good illustration of the wonderful versatility of the vankee intellect. The reader will, I have no freedom and variety on the one hand, and slave-

the order of this cur world. scorn the ingenuity of the yankee—the free, thinking mind, and the enterprising spirit of the cloth, shoes, and arms for the troops: it North hail with joy and delight every discovery of science, every light of experience, every in-

Further Foreign Extracts

30,408 that the new Republic, of which they all 562 desire the peaceable establishment, ought not, if its success were desired, to endeavor to imitate the first Republic of 1792, but that it ought to distinguish its progress by

> continued) which, for my part, I would not publican Government with only one Chamhave adopted as a preamble, is, however, so adopted. To suppress it now would, perhaps, be more inconvenient than advantageous, and our course must be to change what is really defective in this Constitution, what is really defective in this Constitution, supported by popular favor, there would be more inconvenient to the left inst.:
>
> But what can exceed, what can equal the addity being made, and the immense number of fourteen thousand prisoners, connected with the recent outbreak, were confined in the various forts around Paris. What to do with them was deemed impossible, on account of infinite moment," says he, in language in the moment, and the moment in the party of the property to be weary of hearand to suffer that which is without defect to remain, in order not to give offence to captious objectors. On this ground I admit and if neither was disposed to yield, there the principles of a declaration of rights and would be a death duel between the Presi. ducies, and will consider it under one sole dent and the Assembly, without an interpoint of view—the utility or danger of the mediate body to soften and conciliate the rights propounded in it. For instance: 1 contest. approve as of high utility, in the midst of A second Assembly discussing, and ever

double principle of property and family. But it has been supposed that the declarall we can for the people, keeping in view at the same time what is possible, but I do not think we should promise them what is it as M. Carrol himself." It was because

loyally developed, and better endowed than those which exist, this promise may to a lic." 1,201,678 ing sickness, and assuaging the infirmities upon Louis Phillippe, M, Thiers proceeded 60,000 which render labor impossible. But, to to argue that resistance saved Governments 6,496,050 at all times and at all seasons, occupation because of their having been prevented to 11,452,160 to those who have it not?

> I will not oppose its being entered into; but fully contradicted. fusion of blood.

Of this, the horrible scenes we have lately witnessed, are the unanswerable proof. Meanwhile, until this discussion shall take place, we may ask if any one here can propose means of always insuring work to the operative classes. Doubtless an able Government can, by legislation, by good financial measures, contribute to favor production, and increase employment; but in the richest and most industrious countries, can any one prevent the industrial crises which result from over-production, and happen too frequently, assure employment ing the marshes, and agricultural colonies, have been proposed as a means of furnishing, at these crises, employment for the un-

But this would be a sorry resource to offer to the unemployed workmen; how could following day, you offer to a weaver or an engineer to go into a distant province to dig the earth? rience, would render this resource more crumay satisfy the double condition of occupying the unemployed in periods of industrial crises, and of furnishing them with various employments befitting their several callings. Without becoming a manufacturer or an

without doubt, offer spade labor to the op. cumstances, has given rise to a variety of eratives, as has lately been done; but wheth-

Thiers Advocates a Senate. The Journal of Commerce publishes graphic despatch from Paris, it which we find

M. Thiers has made another spetthe discussion on the Consistion. simplicity of language and wisdom of con. the discussion on the Constitution. He is an advocate for a Senate as well as a Hoose of Representatives. He argued that a Re-

the anarchical ideas which are now attempt- opposing the decision of the first, would be ed to be disseminated, the declaration of the liberty itself, it would be examination, reflection and discussion. He knew, he said, that every new power felt an instinctive ation as to two other principles could not aversion for whatever opposed its will. Nabe dispensed with-the right of relief and poleon could not endure an hereditary Senthe right to labor. I think we should do ate; and "Louis Phillippe, when in 1830," impossible. To promise that which is im. Louis Phillippe and the Emperor Napoleon possible is to deceive them, for which they knew well that a second Assembly, if enwill afterwards take vengeance by insurrec. dowed with hereditaryship, would become tion. Let the right to relief be proclaimed; the most resisting of all bodies. It is, how-I see no great danger in this, for, with char. ever, to be understood that if hereditaryship battalions of National Guards. be the principle of a peerage, election must

certain extent be realised. Beside, Society After this singular revelation, for it was St. Petersburgh, July 1st, does its duty in succoring old age, in tend- supposed that the peerage for life was forced proclaim the right to employment-is it not instead of causing their full. Neither to take an absolute engagement to furnish Charles X. nor Louis Phillippe had fallen because of their having been prevented to the Annual Report of the Directors of the what they willed—they had fallen bedo what they willed—they had fallen bethis Road exhibits the business operations of the name and the fame of Washingthis Road exhibits the business operations of the name and the fame of Washingtheir conduct, and their influence on the literary institution had been salutary. There had

ed a great deal on what is now called "Or. excessive prudence of Louis Phillippe, who ganization du Travail" (a new name for an old thing,) and I have deplored the improduct the improduction of the second of thing, and I have deplored the improduction of the second of thing, and I have deplored the improduction of the second that are incapable of solution. It is indis- nor the other would have met with catas-2.010,000 pensably necessary that in the Assembly trophes. He would therefore propose that 1st, 1848, were \$113,032. The produce we should have a calm and deliberate dist the new sovereign power—that of the peo- freight earnings were smaller than they one possesses the secret of remedying all ample of the United States, where the Senthe miseries of the people; if any one pos. ate had done so much good, and he declarsess such secret, he must impart it; but if no ed that he had been urged by several emione possess it, then by none must such a nent Americans, his personal friends, to form an enduring Republic.

> In the best informed quarters the general opinion prevails that the real chief of the late insurrection was Caussidiere. It is said

The evidence already obtained by the Committee of inquiry as to the insurrec- the business of the road—this route for transtion, goes to show that on the day before the insurrection (on Thursday,) during the which are followed by a suspension of la- whole day, the chiefs of each of the princi- and less liable to delays consequent upon bor? Can any one in these cases, which pal sections of the insurgents examined the the uncertainty of the Pennsylvania and to the operatives? would not to promise it cupy, and that those who were to command have been frequent;) add to this the travel made, for it corresponded with that of the ateliers nationaux; there were lieutenants, brigadiers, and chiefs of detachments independent of these arrangements; the chiefs all met on Thursday evening, to confer and

been made by the magistrates on the events of the insurrection. Documents of the highest importance have been seized which

rumors, of which the truth is very doubtful. France.

M. THIERS ON LABOR.

The following is a resume of a speech er they work (and it is a hard task for any man unaccustomed to it) or whether they that M. Lamartine, in the first place, apare idle, it is a deception of the Government for England, and that ment to pay for works which are not done, the Executive Government refused it on the setts, for the year ending April.

\$124,735,264 delivered by M. Thiers in the bureaux on and moreover, a dangerous encouragement ground that, before going, it was necessary to idleness. Some other means must be that the National Assembly should exam-We will now proceed to ascertain as hearty should examine we can the value of the manufactures, pro- ing the preamble of the Constitution con- found, and I have endeavored to find it. I ine and approve of the acts of the Provisas we can the value of the manufactures, produce some useful re- lional Government and the Executive Com-Supposing this story to be true, it would merely show that the present powers disapproved of the absence of M. de Lamartine at all, but it does not account for his passport being refused to England and granted to Marseilles.

We clip from the Cincinnati Gazette, the folowing brief abstract of the news brought by the United States. By this arrival we have Par-

The funeral of M. de Chateaubriand, it is said, was not attended with any mark of distinction. We notice, however, that two comfinction. We notice, however, that two companies of infantry, a deputation of the French Academy, of the National Assembly, a crowd of literary and political persons, and a number of the National Guards attended.

Vidual nappiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preser-

powder on a large scale have been discovered.

The funeral of the Archbishop of Paris was attended by a vast concourse of all classes of citizens. Notre Dame was thronged.

England -The Times of the 11th announces

ITALY .- The Piedmontese Gazette of the 5th, has a Royal Decree calling into active service 30

Pera, is stated at a hundred millions of thalers. THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA .- On the sick list at New Cases,

The disease has again appeared at Constanti-

If we can possibly fulfil this engagement, cause they had not been sufficiently power- of the Company in a most flourishing condition. We have not a copy of the report. is there one whom I address who will as. If the exorbitant temerity of Napoleon, The New York Tribune gives a synopsis of centripetal power, which shall hold the thick was now due, \$2,700, on drafts issued to mis sert that it can be fulfilled? I have reflect. the retrograde spirit of Charles X., or the its contents for the information of Eastern clustering stars of our confederacy in one The report of Foreign Missions was present.

The receipts of the 6 months ending June

which all respect shall be shown to men and opinions; for we must ascertain if any and opinions; for we must ascertain if any and opinions; for we must ascertain if any and opinions are recognized by the Linited States where the Sen.

Wheat crops in 1847. The falling off in the latting off in the creased. The increase is steadily progressing, the receipts for the month of June being \$21,108 73. The estimate for the next one possess it, then by none must such a promise be made; for to promise, and not perform, in such a case, is to insure the ef. one forward and urge the absolute necessing friends, to ing \$21,108 73. The estimate for the next come forward and urge the absolute necessing friends, to ing \$21,108 73. The estimate for the next come forward and urge the absolute necessing friends, to ing \$21,108 73. The estimate for the next come forward and urge the absolute necessing friends, to ing \$21,08 73. The estimate for the next such a come forward and urge the absolute necessing friends, to ing \$21,08 73. The estimate for the next such a case, is to insure the ef. \$150,000, the gross receipts for the six the following amount expended in each four months, and for the year ending the first of years from 1806 for internal improvements,

> Against the sum of \$221,139 52 received for the year ending 1st December, 1847. Against the sum of It is estimated that the connection with the that things were not unknown to Louis Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, about Blanc, but that he shrunk from any active the 1st of September, which will complete cinnati to Sandusky, will largely increase portation being preferred by Western Merchants, for its being the most expeditious places that each of their sections was to oc- Ohio canals, (which for two years past received their instructions. The organiza-tion of sections and brigades was already South, there being a manifest saving of time and expense—the time required to arrive at Cincinnati from New York being little over

three days. There is one fact in the locality of this Road which secures to it a certain business encourage each other for the meeting of the in the transporting of produce and merchan dise, and from which no competition can Important discoveries appear to have deprive it, viz: There is for each mile of road and distributed along its line a manufactory, mill or distillery, and which largely el than misery. I do not, however, re-nounce, I confess, the possibility of propos-tributed, and who were really the chiefs road have been about 1,400,000 dollars, of the insurrection. The Committee has already heard numerous witnesses, and collected a great quantity of documents. The 200,000 dollars; loan of Cincinnati City, inquiry has for its object to ascertain what 100,000 dollars; bonds, 190,000 dollars; information the Executive Commission had, floating debt, 256,000 dollars. Of divior should have had, as to a conspiracy that dends there has been declared, payable in every one knew existed, and what motives stock in 1844 and 1845, six and half per to neglect such measures or precautions as cent; 1846, five per cent; in 1847, a diviwere required for the public safety. The dend payable in scrip bearing interest from number of troops of the line in Paris was the 1st of December until due, and payable only 10,000 on the 22d June. There are on the 1st of January, 1850, of eight and half per cent, convertible into stock during 1848, (a portion already converted) leaving a surples of about 11,000 dollars; on the illed in the ast of June last, a dividend payable in stock

he stock of the com-

on laying the corner stone of the Washington

"But above all and before all in the heart of Washington was the union of the States, and no opportunity was ever omitted by him to impress upon his fellow citizens the profound sense which he entertained of its vital importance at once to their prosperity

erate antipathies and passionate attach- margin of their immortal river. ments" toward any; to mitigate and assuage the unquenchable fire of party spirit, "lest, instead of warming, it should consume," to abstain from "characterising parties by geabstain from "characterising parties by go ographical distinctions;" to "promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge;" to respect and uphold religion and morality, "those great pillars of human hapmorality, "those great pillars of human hapmorality, "those great pillars of human hapmorality, "those great pillars of the duties of latter was killed. The survivor was contained and severally on hoard

accumulated intensity of thought and of he died. Phillips graduated at Harvard which we ought never to be weary of hear-The War Committee had reported in favor of concentrating at least 50,000 men within one day's march of Paris.

The funeral of M. de Chateaubriand, it is which we ought never to be weary of hearing or of repeating, "that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and indihe National Guards attended.

ty and prosperity; watching for its preserAt Lyons, clandestine manufactures of gunvation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned: and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any that the Queen will not visit Ireland this sum- portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link to-IRELAND .- The breach between the moral and gether the various parts."

The Union, the Union in any event, was thus the sentiment of Washington .-The Union, the Union in any event, let it heads. There exists no branch of trade or be our sentiment this day. Yes, to-day, fellow-citizens, at the very

moment when the extension of our bounda ries and the multiplication of our territories are producing, directly and indirectly, among the different members of our political system, so many marked and mourned centrifugal tendencies, let us seize this occa. the report of the Theological Seminary it ap capitalists, who have investments in the road, and we copy it for the benefit of western capitalists, who also have a little inter
The report of Foreign Missions was present ed and comprehended an extensive detail of interunan which we are about to construct, be at once a pledge and an emblem of perpetual union! Let the foundations be laid, let the stand in consequence of impaired health.

throughout the Republic!'

December next, the sum of - \$263,032 39 taken from Senate Doc., 2d Sess., 29th Cong., 44th page:

Year.	. Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1906	\$48,400.00	1831	\$926,311 84
1810	60,000 00	1832	1,225,008 43
1811		1833	1,159,451 8
1819	30,000,00	1834	1,641,621 59
1815	100,000 00	1850	**************************************
1916	10,000 00	1836	
1817	4.000 00	1884	
1818	317,989 60	1838*	2,087,041 10
1893		1839	60,500 00
1891		1841	
1895	176,712 00	1812	
1896	284,253 00	1843	230,000 00
1897	398,541 45	1814	696,000 (4
1828	1,020,129 56	1815	50,000 00
1830	672,506 03	150	\$17,199,223 21
From thi	s document it ap	pears (said	Mr. S.) that dur

appropriated... uring Gen. Jackson's first

ton, Berrien, Borland, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Jefferson Davis,
Dawson, Dickinson, Douglass, Downs,
Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Reverdy John-

win, Bell, Bradbury, Clark, Corwin, John world. Davis, Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Fitz-gerald, Green, Hale, Hamblin, Metcalfe, at Jacksonville, and Knox College at

ABSENT-Messrs. Cameron, Pearce, and Webster .. T afde dreser !!

of four and half per cent, leaving a surplus of about 3,500 dollars to be added to the previous surplus of 11,000 dollars. The previous surplus of 11,000 dollars. The previous surplus of 11,000 dollars. The great cry with every body is, Get on! I get on! just as if the world were traveling post. How astonished people will be when they arrive in heaven, to find the angels, who are so much wiser than they, having no schemes to be made archangels!

uary 24th, 1848. to 300,000 dollars, supposed to have been the beautiful valley of Esdraelon, (on the way from St. Jean d'Acre to Jerusalem,) and that three idends of 9 to 11

Douglas Jerreld says: We find from the 17,000—being 70 less than were bought an Irish race-horse, called Jus. tice to Ireland, for £2,500. The Young al chi reland papers have long foretold that Justo be established unice to Ireland would cost the Russells dear."

an, who has recently been on a tour through New York to Niagara Falls, thus speaks of the superiority of Railroads over

"The North, or Hudson river was once supposed to give facilities to New York superior to any that Massachusetts could ever enjoy. Yet the settlers on that river are

The old elm tree on Boston common was planted in 1670 by Capt. Daniel Hench. cealed by his friends and smuggled on board a vessel bound to France, in which country University in 1724 .- Transcript.

In a lecture at the Manchester Mechanic's Institute, Mr. F. Warren said: "The first cotton cloth was made in Derby, in 1773, by Messrs. Meed and Strutt, and it was then prohibited by law from being sold in this market.

Ninety-nine Sheep were burnt, or rather ticut river railroad recently. A spark from the locomotive set fire to the straw in the sheep car.

Trade vs. Terrorisp

A hatter at Toulouse, accused of democracy in a very savage form, has replied by the following very convincing logic, addressed to the Emancipation of that town; "Citizen Epiron: - Malevolence has at-

tributed to me language which I have not used. It is false that I have demanded 800 manufactures which has more need of heads

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH .-- From sion to renew to each other our vows of allegiance and devotion to the American under the care of Synod; that more than a usuton, and in our common veneration for his been received and expended for the purposes example and his advice, the all-sufficient of Domestic Missions, \$7,090 99, and there

superstructure be built up and cemented, let At Amoy the prospects are more promising. each stone be raised and riveted, in a spirit The mission has been reinforced by the arrival of national brotherhood! And may the earcussion on this subject, with all the principle—should be obliged to reflect, and not pal chiefs and supporters of this sect, in allowed to execute its wishes or follow its wheat crops in 1847. The falling off in the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of money has been furnished for building a church. The amount of funds contributed for Foreign Missions during the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of money has been furnished for building a church. The amount of funds contributed for Foreign Missions during the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of money has been furnished for building a church. The amount of funds contributed for Foreign Missions during the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of money has been furnished for building a church. The amount of funds contributed for Foreign Missions during the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of the principle and their wives—and a handsome amount of the principle and their wives—and their w passengers and merchandise were largely inchurch had gained the numerical amount of 570

> FELLOWSHIP WITH CHURCHES TOLERATING SLAmittee appointed last year, reported on this subject. The report went extens well into the subject whether this Conference of didiscontinuous correspondence with characteristic correspondence with justifying sharery from the word of God, but was still in favor of from the word of God, but was still in

> continuing correspondence.
>
> The delegate, Rev. Mr. Macdonald, denied that the General Assembly had ever justified slavery from the word of God—on the contrary, it had borne its solemn testimony, as in 1818, (to which even the report under consideration referred,) that the fo of men was a violation of the rights of humanity and opposed to the principles of the word of God which testimony had in effect been re-affirmed in 1846.

Anniversary at Lane Seminary.—This Sem inary has just celebrated its thirteenth Anni versary, June 14. It was stated by Dr. Beech 2,311,175 26 er, its venerable President, that over three hun-dred young men had enjoyed its advantages, most of whom are now preaching the gos-pel. These are to be found in all quarters of the Globe. Scarcely a class has been gradua-

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS .- This son, H. Johnson, King, Lewis, Mangum, of religion, some of great power, a year, and all appear to have been in zeal and efficiency in the cause of Sturgeon, Westcott, and Yulee—33.

Navs—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bald-contribute to render the church a light

Miller, Niles, Underwood, Upham, and in the northern section of the State, by which were commended to the public pat by the General Association.

The number of churches in N. Y. city, 1 236, viz: Baptist 38, Congregationalist 9, Dute. Reformed 16, Friends 4, Jewish Synagogues 16 Reformed 16, Friends 4, Jewish Synagogues 10, Lutheran 5, Methodist Episcopal 31, Methodist Protestant, 4, Protestant Episcopal 42, New Jerusalem 2, Presbyterian 34, Associate Presbyterian 4, Associate Reformed Presbyterian 2, Reformed Presbyterian 4, Primitive Christians 3, Roman Catholic 18, Unitarian 2, Universalist 4, Wesleyan Methodist 2, Miscellaneous 4.

MAINE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The receipts of

idends of 9 to 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is Numerical Report of Congandation of 9 to 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is Numerical Report of Congandation of 9 to 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is Numerical Report of Congandation of 9 to 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is Numerical Report of Congandation of 9 to 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is Numerical Report of Congandation of 9 to 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is Numerical Report of Congandation of 9 to 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is Numerical Report of Congandation of 9 to 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is Numerical Report of Congandation of 9 to 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is Numerical Report of Congandation of 9 to 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is Numerical Report of Congandation of 9 to 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is Numerical Report of Congandation of 9 to 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is Numerical Report of Congandation of 9 to 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is numerical Report of 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is numerical Report of Congandation of 9 to 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is numerical Report of 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is numerical Report of 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is numerical Report of 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is numerical Report of 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is numerical Report of 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is numerical Report of 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is numerical Report of 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is numerical Report of 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is numerical Report of 11 olive trees mark the spot where the crime is numerical Report of 11 olive trees are crime in the crime is numerical Report of 11 olive trees mark the crime is numerical Report of 11 olive tre

THE EXAMINER;

Published Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door but o to the Post Office. TERMS. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. PAUL SEYMOUR, PUBLISHER.

and Reflections for the Consideration f the Thoughtful.-No. XI. The manufactures, products, &c., of Massachu sells, compared with those of South Carolina.

Observations and reflections. In the preceding numbers it has been shown pretty conclusively, I think, that the free States are far in advance of the slave States in productive energy, and in nearly all the elements of national wealth. This good Commonwealth of Kentucky, however, abounds in those who betray much doubt and skepticism in relation to Granite and marble, all facts and arguments that can be adduced which may seem to militate against the "pe" callar institution." So hidebound are these gentlemen with prejudice, and they will pardon gentlemen with prejudice, and they will pardon Buckwheat at 50 cts., Indian corn at 50 cts., me if I add ignorance, also, on this one subject wool at 25 ets., of slavery, that they stumble not at embracing the grosest errors, in fact, the most glaring abundance.

Indian corn at 5 Wool at 25 ets., Hops at 10 ets., surdities in logic, the most contradictory may. Potatoes at 25 cts., ims and principles in politics, in morality and in religion, if so be they may thereby ward of Rice at 4 cts., a conclusion unfavorable to their idol institu- Cotton at 7 cts. tion. Now, it is not to be expected that persons so well fortified as they are, or conceive themsalves to be, will ground their arms without a Products of the Dairy, struggle. "A little more grape" seems to be ab- Products of the Orchard. solutely necessary to convince them of their Wine at \$1 00, weakness, and to put their minds in a condition suitable for making the humiliating surrender. Products of nurseries, &c., We have any quantity of the article on hand, Fish at \$5 00. and "a little more grape" you shall have, gentle- Lumber produced, men. We will renew our fire in the direction of the quarters of that illustrious one, our old friend, Gen. Quattlebum.

South Carolina has an area of It is hoped that the reader will bear these facts in mind while he looks over the following state- Cotton, ments. I find in the Annual Report of the Silk, Commissioner of Patents, for the year 1845, the

"General Abstract of the value, &c., of manufactures and agricultural produce, manufac- Articles manufactured of leather,

tured and produced in the	State of	Massachu
sells during the year endi	The state of the s	
Anchem chain calles for	红细胞	VALUE.
Anchors, chain cables, &c.	4	\$538,96
Axes, hatchets, and other ed	ge tools,	94,44
Beef, &c., Slaughtered, -		225,91
Beeswax,		98
Berries,		10,84
Blacking, -		10,42
Bleaching or coloring, -		2,166,00
Blocks and pumps, -		127,24
Boats,		82,94
Boots and shoes, -		14,799,140
Boxes of all kinds," -		215,10
Brass articles,		331,89
Bricks,	101	612,835
Britannia ware, -	· mitte	102,550
Broomseed and brush, -		86,111
Brooms,		200,814
Brushes,		153,900
Butter,		1,116,709
Buttons, metal,		56,080
Batts or hinges,		25,390
alico,	And the same of the same of	4,700,015
andles, sperm and oil, -	1	3,613,790
andles, tallow, and soap,		836,150
annon,		82,000
ards,		323,845
arpeting,		834,329
ars, railroad carriages, and	other	
vehicles,		1,343,576
hairs and cabinet ware,		1,476,679
heese,		398,174
Chemical preparations, -		331,963
hocolate,		81,679
Clocks,		54,974

Cooperage, 610,950 for the, 906,321 Cotton goods of all kinds, 12,193,449 Cutlery, 148,175 Dyeing, 98,700 Earthen and stone ware, 52.02: Engines, fire, Engines, hre, Engines and boilers, steam, 208,546 ire arms, 260.819 Fishery, mackerel and cod. 1,484,137 ishery, whale, -10,371,167 Flour and other grain, 174,805 Fringe and tassels,

Gins. cotton. Glue, Grain. Hats and caps, Hollow ware & castings, other than pig iron, Hops, Hosiery and yarn, Instruments, mathematical, &c.,

Iron railings, fences and safes,

lewelry, chronometers, watches atches and door handles, Lead pipe, and lead manufactures. Lead, white, and paints, Leather, Linen thread, Linseed oil Locks, umber and shingles, Maple sugar, Marble, Milk, Musical instruments, Oil, lard,

Oil-(See candles and fishery,) Paper, Pens, steel. Ploughs and agricultural tools. Poultry and eggs, Powder, Rolled and slit iron, and nails, Saddles, harness, and trunks, Sash, blinds, and doors, scythes, Shovels, spades, forks and hoes,

150,477

Ag may Po

Silk, sewing, Snuff, tobacco, and cigars, 324,639 Soap, (see candles,) Starch, tone, building, 119,950 1,065,599 000 1,649,496 940,000 253,687 3,308 793,634 16,686 161,899 354,261 515,089 Straw bonnets and hats, Palm-leaf hats and braid, Sugar, refined, Tacks and brads, l'eazles,

l'in-ware, l'obacco, l'ools, mechanics, Upholstery, egetables, other than potatoes Vessels, Whips, Wood (fire), bark, and charcoal, Wooden-ware,

Woolen goods of all kinds, Worsted goods, Stoves, bread, beer, books and tionery, balances, matches, b

ickles, paper-hangings, torellas, &c., &c.,

Asses and mules,

Family goods, Products of market gardens,

Tar, pitch, &c., at \$10, Skins and furs, Ginseng, &c., Machinery manufactured. Hardware, cutiery, &c., Fire-arms at \$10 00, Precious metals manufactured Bricks and lime. . Wool manufactured, Mixed manufactures, Tobacco manufactured, Hats, caps and bonnets manfet'd Sides of leather tanned at \$2 5

Soap at 6cts., -Tallow candles at 8 cts. spirits at 30 cts. Medicinal drugs, paints, &c., Earthenware manufactured. Confectioneries manufactured, Paper manufactured. Carriages and wagons manfetr'd., Articles manufactured by flouring mills, oil mills, &c., Ships and vessels built, Furniture manufactured, Houses constructed, Manufactures not enumerated

Horses and mules at \$50,

Cattle at \$20,

Sheep at \$1, Swine at \$8, Poultry,
Supposed value of products of S.
Carolina which are not included in the United States census, but which are included, in kind, in the State census of Mass., summated varue or the suppose increase of the products of Carolina in the year ending April, 1845, over that of the

productions of the year 1840. Total value of the manufactures, products, &c., of S. Carolina for the year ending April, 1845,

The value of a portion of the articles above only of others is given, and their value I have estimated, and this, at prices which I think all will regard as high. The result is, that we have

agricultural productions, &c., of Massachusetts, for the year ending April, 1845, the sum of \$124,735,264* Fotal value of the manufactures, products, &c., of S. Carolina, 53,086,765* for the same year, -

tle Bay State, of the handsom sum of - - that the area of Massachusetts is not one third

45,444 as large as that of South Carolina, and that the soil of the former is so sterile and unproductive, 2,228,229 by nature, that the greater part of her territory which result from over-production, and 734,942 would be a barren and uninhabited waste if included within the precincts of the latter. A few observations and reflections will con-

clude what we have to say at this time. The above results ought forever to explode be to renew the recent and unhappy experithe idea so prevalent in Kentucky, and in the ment of the national workshops. The drainslave States generally, that a rich soil is a neces-129,300 sary prerequisite to a rich country. Indeed, have been proposed as a means of furnishthis 'idea' was long since regarded as 'obsolete'

Again, the great variety of articles manufactured and produced in Massachusetts, is a good for to the unemployed workmen; how could yankee intellect. The reader will, I have no you offer to a weaver or an engineer to go doubt, be surprised to see from how many sour- Their removel, their inability, their inexpe-60,070 ces the intelligent and enterprising freemen of 921,106 the North derive their wealth. Intelligence, el than misery. I do not, however, re-220,004 ry, ignorance and sameness on the other, are

304,917 the order of this our world. While the ignorance, indolence, and slavery of the South tread on in the old, narrow, and beaten paths of passed ages, and spurn from 1,750,273 them the lights of science and experience, and Without becoming a manufacturer or an 15,000 scorn the ingenuity of the yankee—the free, thinking mind, and the enterprising spirit of the 25,891 North hail with joy and delight every discovery of science, every light of experience, every invention of genius, and hasten to make t

and power, and to the production independence, comfort, and han A word or two more and w 18,206 The population of Massach 952 timated at about 805,000 lina at about 600,000. gregate amount p the number of h man, wom aggregate divided }

Further Foreign Extracts.

130,700 talent, they had less political experience;
37,418 that the new Republic, of which they all
562 desire the peaceable establishment, ought not, if its success were desired, to endeavor to imitate the first Republic of 1792, but that it ought to distinguish its progress by simplicity of language and wisdom of conduct; in short, by good sense.

This declaration of rights and duties the continued) which, for my part, I would not have adopted as a preamble, is, however, so adopted. To suppress it now would, per. publican Government with only one Chamber would have all the harshness and rude-ness of a despotic government. Under a haps, be more inconvenient than advantageous, and our course must be to change what is really defective in this Constitution, 2,080
3,000
and to suffer that which is without defect to remain, in order not to give offence to captious objectors. On this ground I admit the principles of a declaration of rights and if neither was disposed to yield, there would be a death duel between the President, supported by popular favor, there would be the despotism of a favorite of the multitude; and if neither was disposed to yield, there would be a death duel between the President, duties, and will consider it under one sole dent and the Assembly, without an interpoint of view-the utility or danger of the mediate body to soften and conciliate the rights propounded in it. For instance: 1 contest. approve as of high utility, in the midst of the anarchical ideas which are now attempted to be disseminated, the declaration of the

double principle of property and family. But it has been supposed that the declarthose which exist, this promise may to a lic. certain extent be realised. Beside, Society After this singular revelation, for it was 189,270 1,901,678 ing sickness, and assuaging the infirmities upon Louis Phillippe, M, Thiers proceeded to those who have it not?

232.981 7.028,256 will not oppose its being entered into; but fully contradicted. 396,364 is there one whom I address who will as-2,000,000 pensably necessary that in the Assembly trophes. He would therefore propose that cussion on this subject, with all the principal chiefs and supporters of this sect, in allowed to execute its wishes or follow its which all respect shall be shown to make the moment of the funds contributed for Foreign Missions during fusion of blood.

Of this, the horrible scenes we have lately witnessed, are the unanswerable proof. Meanwhile, until this discussion shall take place, we may ask if any one here can duction, and increase employment; but in the richest and most industrious countries, can any one prevent the industrial crises which are followed by a suspension of labor? Can any one in these cases, which happen too frequently, assure employment ing the marshes, and agricultural colonies, ing, at these crises, employment for the un-

But this would be a sorry resource to ofinto a distant province to dig the earth? ing some means which, to a certain point, may satisfy the double condition of occupying the unemployed in periods of industrial crises, and of furnishing them with various

The Journal of Commerce publishes a tele graphic despatch from Paris, in which we find

M. Thiers has made another speech in the discussion on the Condition. He is an advocate for a Senate as well as a House of Representatives. He argued that a Reness of a despotic government. Under a feeble President there would be that worst of despotism, the despotism of a single Assembly. Under an energetic President.

A second Assembly discussing, and ever opposing the decision of the first, would be liberty itself, it would be examination, reflection and discussion. He knew, he said, that every new power felt an instinctive ation as to two other principles could not aversion for whatever opposed its will. Nabe dispensed with—the right of relief and poleon could not endure an hereditary Senthe right to labor. I think we should do ate; and "Louis Phillippe, when in 1830." all we can for the people, keeping in view at the same time what is possible, but I do not think we should promise them what is it as M. Carrol himself." It was because impossible. To promise that which is im-possible is to deceive them, for which they knew well that a second Assembly, if en-5,440 I see no great danger in this, for, with char. ever, to be understood that if hereditaryship battalions of National G table institutions well administered, more be the principle of a peerage, election must loyally developed, and better endowed than be the principle of a Senate in a Repub-

does its duty in succoring old age, in tend- supposed that the peerage for life was forced which render labor impossible. But, to to argue that resistance saved Governments proclaim the right to employment-is it not instead of causing their fall. Neither to take an absolute engagement to furnish Charles X. nor Louis Phillippe had fallen at all times and at all seasons, occupation because of their having been prevented to do what they willed-they had fallen be-If we can possibly fulfil this engagement, cause they had not been sufficiently power-

ed a great deal on what is now called "Or- excessive prudence of Louis Phillippe, who ganization du Travail" (a new name for an old thing.) and I have deplored the impredence with which questions have been ruised dence with which questions have been ruised to be described a great deal on what is now called "Old thing.) and I have deplored the impredence with which questions have been ruised to be described as a little interdence of both and been properly checked, neither the one est therein. that are incapable of solution. It is indis- nor the other would have met with cataswe should have a calm and deliberate dis. the new sovereign power-that of the peocussion on this subject, with all the princi- ple-should be obliged to reflect, and not which all respect shall be shown to men phantasies at the moment of their concepand opinions; for we must ascertain if any tion. M. Thiers dwelt much upon the exone possesses the secret of remedying all ample of the United States, where the Senthe miseries of the people; if any one pos. ate had done so much good, and he declarsess such secret, he must impart it; but if no ed that he had been urged by several emione possess it, then by none must such a nent Americans, his personal friends, to form an enduring Republic.

Causaldiere the Chief .- Discoveries. In the best informed quarters the general opinion prevails that the real chief of the propose means of always insuring work to late insurrection was Caussidiere. It is said

brigadiers, and chiefs of detachments independent of these arrangements; the chiefs

of the insurrection. Documents of the factory, mill or distillery, and which largely will show whence proceeded the money distributed, and who were really the chiefs of the insurrection. The Committee has which has been raised from stock, 650,000 ton, Berrien, Borland, Breese, Bright, Button, Breese, Bright, Breese,

eratives, as has lately been done; but wheth- rumors, of which the truth is very doubtful. ducts, &c., of the State of South Carolina, for the year ending April, 1845. In the absence of that in principle he much approved that minuteness to enable us to form anything like an adequate idea of the productive power of the an adequate idea of the productive power of the an adequate idea of the Productive power minuteness to enable us to form anything in an adequate idea of the productive power of the State, we must again resort to the United States census for 1840, and make such additions thereto as lapse of time and other ciscumstances may seem to require.

State, we must again resort to the United States that the example of preceding revolutionary assemblies was of little weight, for, although they had been eminent for patriotism and seem to require.

Supposing this story to be true, it would be asked, and ex. To make any positive engagement. To make any positive engagement as to the planations required by the Assembly as to the expenditure of money; it would be ex the expenditure of money; it would be exected upon assemblies was of little weight, for, although they had been eminent for patriotism and they had less political experience;

as many questions might be asked, and ex. To make any positive engagement. To make any positive engagement as to the planations required by the Assembly as to the expenditure of money; it would be exceedingly inconvenient that M. de Lamar time should be absent at such a moment. Supposing this story to be true, it would be to us. And so satisfied to ward all nations;" avoiding both "invetting a planation of the expenditure of money; it would be exceedingly inconvenient that M. de Lamar time should be absent at such a moment. Supposing this story to be true, it would be to us. And so satisfied they are now laying a railway on the very merely show that the present powers disap-proved of the absence of M. de Lamartine at all, but it does not account for his passport being refused to England and granted

> We clip from the Cincinnati Gazette, the folis dates to the 12th inst.:

Paris at that date was quiet. Arrests were daily being made, and the immense number of fourteen thousand prisoners, connected with the recent outbreak, were confined in the various forts around Paris. What to do with them was a 'vexed question.' The idea of transporting them was deemed impossible, on account of of infinite moment," says he, in language

said, was not attended with any mark of dis-finction. We notice, however, that two com-cordial, habitual, immovable attachment to panies of infantry, a deputation of the French Academy, of the National Assembly, a crowd of literary and political persons, and a number of the National Guards attended. he National Guards attended.
At Lyons, clandestine manufactures of gun-

powder on a large scale have been discovered.

The funeral of the Archbishop of Paris was attended by a vast concourse of all classes of citizens. Notre Dame was thronged.

England -The Times of the 11th announces that the Queen will not visit Ireland this sum-IRELAND .- The breach between the moral and gether the various parts."

physical repealers has become wider. Mr. Mea-gher, it is said, has left for the United States. possible is to deceive them, for which they will afterwards take vengeance by insurrection. Let the right to relief be proclaimed; the most resisting of all bodies. It is, how-has a Royal Decree calling into active service 30 be our sentiment this day.

| Alexandre | Comparison | Comparison

TURKEY .- The losses by the recent fire at Pera, is stated at a hundred millions of thalers. THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA .- On the sick list at St. Petersburgh, July 1st, Cured. -

Dead, The disease has again appeared at Constanti-

Little Minmi Railrond. The Annual Report of the Directors of of the Company in a most flourishing con-If the exorbitant temerity of Napoleon, The New York Tribune gives a synopsis of centripetal power, which shall hold the thick was now due, \$2,700, on drafts issued to mis sert that it can be fulfilled? I have reflect. the retrograde spirit of Charles X., or the its contents for the information of Eastern capitalists, who have investments in the

The receipts of the 6 months ending June

flour alone in April and May was 31,847 ly, as from the fabled statue of antiquity, a the year is \$9,236 18, which is about \$2,000 creased. The increase is steadily progres-sing, the receipts for the month of June being \$21,108 73. The estimate for the next promise be made; for to promise, and not perform, in such a case, is to insure the efform an enduring Republic.

In possess it, then by none must such a limit Athericans, his personal friends, to ing \$21,108 73. The estimate for the next come forward and urge the absolute necessing months (to complete the fiscal year) is speech on the floor of Congress, quoted from Senate document No. 44 of the last session. Mr. Stephens of Georgia, in a recent speech on the floor of Congress, quoted from put at \$25,000 per month, making nearly \$150,000, the gross receipts for the six months, and for the year ending the first of December next, the sum of \$263,032 39 taken from Senate Doc., 2d Sess., 29th

Against the sum of - \$221,139 52 received for the year ending 1st December, 1847. It is estimated that the connection with the the operative classes. Doubtless an able that things were not unknown to Louis Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, about Government can, by legislation, by good Share.

Blanc, but that he shrunk from any active the 1st of September, which will complete the continuous line of Railroad from Cin-The evidence already obtained by the cinnati to Sandusky, will largely increase Committee of inquiry as to the insurrect the business of the road—this route for transtion, goes to show that on the day before portation being preferred by Western Merthe insurrection (on Thursday,) during the chants, for its being the most expeditions, whole day, the chiefs of each of the princi- and less liable to delays consequent upon pal sections of the insurgents examined the the uncertainty of the Pennsylvania and places that each of their sections was to oc- Ohio canals, (which for two years past to the operatives? would not to promise it cupy, and that those who were to command have been frequent;) add to this the travel received their instructions. The organiza-tion of sections and brigades was already South, there being a manifest saving of time made, for it corresponded with that of the and expense—the time required to arrive at ateliers nationaux; there were lieutenants, Cincinnati from New York being little over Do. second term.

There is one fact in the locality of this all met on Thursday evening, to confer and Road which secures to it a certain business encourage each other for the meeting of the following day.

Important discoveries appear to have the formal been made by the magistrates on the events road and distributed along its line a manuhighest importance have been seized which contribute to its earnings at all seasons of already heard numerous witnesses, and collected a great quantity of documents. The inquiry has for its object to ascertain what information the Executive Commission had, or should nave had, as to a conspiracy that every one knew existed, and what motives to neglect such measures or precautions as were required for the public safety. The number of troops of the line in Paris was only 10,000 on the 22d June. There are now 60,000.

The respectable persons, literary were were the property of t of four and half per cent, leaving a surplus of about 3,500 dollars to be added to the previous surplus of 11,000 dollars. The evious surplus of 11,000 dollars. The

> ropose to sell 8,000 stock of the com-

Extract from Hon. R. C. Winthrop's speech

erate antipathies and passionate attach- margin of their immortal river." ments" toward any; to mitigate and assuage the unquenchable fire of party spirit, "lest, instead of warming, it should consume;" to The old elm tree on Boston common was abstain from "characterising parties by ge-ographical distinctions;" to "promote insti-tutions for the general diffusion of knowl.

July 3, 1728, a duel with small swords was We clip from the Cincinnati Gazette, the fol-lowing brief abstract of the news brought by the United States. By this arrival we have Par-is dates to the 12th inst.:

The fol-lowing brief abstract of the news brought by the United States. By this arrival we have Par-is dates to the 12th inst.:

The fol-lowing brief abstract of the news brought by morality, "those great pillars of human hap-piness, those firmest props of the duties of latter was killed. The survivor was conmen and citizens."

The War Committee had reported in favor of ing or of repeating, "that you should prop- first cotton cloth was made in Derby, in concentrating at least 50,000 men within one erly estimate the immense value of your 1773, by Messrs. Meed and Strutt, and it is national union to your collective and indinational union to your collective and indi- was then prohibited by law from being sold ty and prosperity; watching for its preser.

vation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion

ticut river railroad recently. A spark from the locomotive set fire to the straw in the sheep car. that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link to-

The Union, the Union in any event, tributed to me language which I have not was thus the sentiment of Washington.— used. It is false that I have demanded 800 be our sentiment this day.

Yes, to-day, fellow-citizens, at the very moment when the extension of our boundaries and the multiplication of our territories are producing, directly and indirectly, among the different members of our political system, so many marked and mourned clustering stars of our confederacy in one sionaries. glorious constellation forever! Let the column which we are about to construct, be at
umn which we are about to construct, be at
vear at Geneva, Rev. Mr. Stite is left alone at

December next, the sum of - \$263,032 39 taken from Senate Doc., 2d Sess., 29th \$221,139 52 Cong., 44th page:

Year.	Amount	Year.	Amount.
			\$966,311 8
1810		1832	1,225,008 4
			1,159,451 8
1812	30,000 00	1834	1,641,621 50
1815	100,000 00	1860	
1816	10,000 00	1836	
1817	4,000 00	1837	1,768,218 6
1818	317,989 60	1838*	2,087,044 10
1823	32,920 00	1839	60,500 0
1821	175,000 00	1841	75,000 0
1825	176,712 00	1812	
1826	284,263 00	1843	230,000 0
1827	398,541 45	1814	696,500 00
1828	1,020,120 56	1815	50,000 00
1829	608,560 25		
1930	672,506 03	N.C.	\$17,199,223 2
From thi	672,506 03 s document it ap	ppears (sai	Mr. S.) that d

During Gen. Jackson's 8 years...
The average per annum during Mr. Adams's administration was...
The average per annum during Gen. Jackson's administration was...

Vote on the Compr

already heard numerous witnesses, and coldollars; loan at 7 per cent made in Boston, ler, Calhoun, Clayton, Jefferson Davis, embracing about fift churches. There are

of 11,000 dollars. The pose to sell off the stock the floating debt, that the dividends and congrousse to sell 8 000 angels, who are so much missing the stock when they arrive in heaven, to find the angels, who are so much missing the stock when they arrive in heaven, to find the angels, who are so much missing the sell stock to the stock when they arrive in heaven, to find the angels. laying no schemes to be made archangels!

an act increasing bary 24th, 1848.

The Jewish Chronicle says that the place where Cain slew his brother Abel is, in the when this was established, there were but saying company hereafter idends of 9 to 11 that such will be believed to have been committed.

MAINE Missionary Society.—The receipts of the past year were about \$14,000. The report of the Trustees stated that forty years ago where confident that the entry congregations, now there are 220, and the greater portion planted and matured by the society.

Numerical Report of Congregationalists in Maine.—There are fourteen county confidence: 220 churches; 160 pasters; 235 added.

tice to Ireland, for £2,500. The Young leeland papers have long foretold that Justice to Ireland would cost the Russells dear."

Wisconsin.—The number of Congregation at church-members 4,000. A cellege is also to be established under the most favorable as spices.

Railways vs. Rivers

cealed by his friends and smuggled on board

In a lecture at the Manchester Mechan

Ninety-nine Sheep were burnt, or rather suffocated to death in a car on the Connec-

Trade vs. Terrorism.

A hatter at Toulouse, accused of democ racy in a very savage form, has replied by the following very convincing logic, addressed to the Emancipation of that town:

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH .- From centrifugal tendencies, let us seize this occa. the report of the Theological Seminary it apsion to renew to each other our vows of allegiance and devotion to the American under the care of Synod; that more than a usu-Union, and let us recognise in our common, al spirit of piety and fervor had distinguished this Road exhibits the business operations of the Company in a most flourishing condition. We have not a copy of the report, example and his advice, the all-sufficient of Domestic Missions, \$7,090 99, and there The report of Foreign Missions was present

once a pledge and an emblem of perpetual union! Let the foundations be laid, let the borneo; Mr. and Mrs. Youngblood having left the island in consequence of impaired health. superstructure be built up and cemented, let At Amoy the prospects are more promising. 1st, 1848, were \$113,032. The produce each stone be raised and riveted, in a spirit The mission has been reinforced by the arrival of Messrs. Doty and Talmage and their wives—would have been but for the first ray of the right ear. bbls. On the other hand the receipts for passengers and merchandise were largely inchurch had gained the numerical amount of 570

> FELLOWSHIP WITH CHURCHES TOLERATING SLAdistinctly charged the General Assembly
> Presbyterian Church with justifying from the word of God, but was still in fav

> continuing correspondence.
>
> The delegate, Rev. Mr. Macdonald, denied that the General Assembly had ever justified slavery from the word of God—on the contrary, it had borne its solemn testimony, as in 1818, (to which even the report under consideration referred,) that the forcible enslavement of men was a violation of the rights of humanity and opposed to the principles of the word of God which testimony had in effect been re-affirmed in 1846.

ANNIVERSARY AT LANE SEMINARY .- This Sem inary has just celebrated its thirteenth Anni-persary, June 14. It was stated by Dr. Beechion there was appropriated or, its venerable President, that over three hundred was 2,311,475 26 or, its venerable President, that over three hundred young men had enjoyed its advantages, most of whom are now preaching the gospel. These are to be found in all quarters of the Clabo Bearealy a class has been graduathe Globe. Scarcely a class has been graduated without sending out more or less mission-aries to heathen lands. It has also contributed largely towards furnishing the Presbyterian and Congregational churches in the West with pas-

year passed off in a manner creditable both to the Seminary and to the young men who par-ticipated in the exercises. There were eleven addresses delivered by students; two upon the programme (a copy of which I send you) being

The number of churches in N. Y. city, is 236, viz: Baptist 38, Congregationalist 9, Dutch Reformed 16, Friends 4, Jewish Synagogues 10, Lutheran 5, Methodist Episcopal 31, Methodist Protestant, 4, Protestant Episcopal 42, New Jerusalem 2, Presbyterian 34, Associate Presbyterian 4, Associate Reformed Presbyterian 2, Reformed Presbyterian 4, Primitive Christians 3, Roman Catholic 18, Unitarian 2, Universalist 4, Wesleyan Methodist 2, Miscellaneous 4.

MAINE MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The rec

Douglas Jerrold says: We find from the lelfast Whig, that the Duke of Bedford is bought an Irish rece-horse, called Justice Irish rece-horse, called Irish rec

The length of Mr. Corwin's speech, and the notice of it communicated by a valued friend, compels us to lay over the Congressional and other interesting matter, till next week.

Slavery over the Grave. We are indebted to a valued friend for the following incident in one of the counties of this

"A few days since eight of our citizens gathered together to dig a grave for an aged neighbor who had departed this life. Whilst digging the grave the conversation turned upon the every where absorbing question-Slavery. After a mutual expression of opinion some one proposed that a vote should be taken expressive of the opinions of those present. The result was

that seven out of the eight voted anti-slavery! These men were not those who, from sympathy with, and respect for an anti-slavery man, had gathered together to pay this last tribute of respect to the departed, but they were men called indiscriminately to dig the grave of a neighbor not known as an anti-slavery man.

"This little incident may serve as an exponent of public sentiment. It shows what a large portion of our citizens are opposed to slavery and are willing to vote themselves anti-slavery men. Perhaps this would be very near the vote should we average the whole State.

"This incident shows also, the hold which the question of slavery has upon the public mind, even on the most solemn occasions-war, peace, returning volunteers, pending elections, death of friends-nothing banishes the question from the minds of men. The world is marching to freedom, and 'revolutions never go backward."

The Mexican Territories.

The more we read in relation to the charac ter of the territories of New Mexico and Cali fornia the less certain we feel that we have any definite and reliable information in relation to their nature. The face of the country, the quality of the soil, the healthfulness of the climate are all referred to by various men who affirm they have visited those regions, and their descriptions and assertious are so utterly discordant, that it is impossible for an untraveled man to determine what he ought to believe.

The travelers to New Mexico and California thus far very generally sustain the reputation travelers enjoyed a century ago. At that time but few travelers succeeded in winning the confidence of their readers; and indeed, the last place in which a person expected to find truth was between the covers of a volume of vels a hundred years ago, but if they were as discordant and contradictory in their descriptions of countries as the letter writers from the newly acquired Mexican territory are, the public estimate of their merits was thoroughly just.

We have read accounts of both California and New Mexico written by various persons, and are unable to say, after having sought correct information in relation to these territories from such sources, that we have any definite ideas on the subject. One writer describes California as a Canaan, a land of promise, wherebeauty is succeeded by beauty, where the most heavenly of earth's landscapes lie smiling in the sun, and where the perfumed atmosphere is never laden with the seeds of disease, while the bounteous earth yields a munificent reward to the labors of the husbandman. This is all very pleasant. But the next letter we happen to read, written by some other observer, declares that Califor nia is the "leavings" of creation, that there is neither beauty, nor fertility, nor health there, in fact that it is one of the least delightful portions of the habitable globe. The accounts from New Mexico are equally irreconcilable .-While some travelers see nothing but beauty in that territory, others are shocked and disgusted at the prevailing barrenness and insalubrity.

Mr. Polk thinks that our government made a very advantageous treaty with Mexico for these territories, and that they afford full indemnity for the war and are worth the money to be paid Mexico besides. Several distinguished for the hundred millions of dollars and the twenty thousand lives sacrificed in the war, are not worth the twenty millions of dollars the government is bound to pay Mexico for them territories of New Mexico and California, those unfortunate individuals who are seeking light cent. is a very fair improvement in the business on the subject are greatly perpixed.

The Duty of Anti-Slavery Men in Slave holding States.

Hon, Henry A. Wise, late U. S. Minister to Brazil, is now one of the candidates on the dem ocratic electoral ticket in Virginia. In a recent speech he denounced a well-known leading Whig, Mr. A. H. H. Stuart, as an Abolitionist. The Richmond Whig, in noticing this charge, denies that Mr. Stuart is an Abolitionist in the Northern signification, but thinks it very probable that he "does not regard slavery as a bless ing, and that he would be glad to get rid of it. The Whig adds that "if all those who entertain this opinion in Virginia, are to be denounced as traitors, and driven into the support of General Taylor, we can tell Mr. Wise a little secret-the Cass vote in November, will be the smallest ever polled in this State.'

ginia, with decided gratification. We have no loubt that an overwhelming majority of the people of Virginia sincerely entertain the opinion ascribed to Mr. Stuart. Such opinions are almost universal in Kentucky, and are very common to the people of all the slave States.

Now what is the duty of those who "would be glad to see the State get rid of slavery?" hould they fold their arms in inglorious inactiv ity? That is not the way in which great and acstanding of all classes, it becomes the duty of all to exert themselves with hearty good will for its removal. It is too much the habit of the opponents of slavery to regard the evil energy, however well and foreibly directed, can years. Up to the day of his death this faithful successfully oppose it. Thus the nature and ex. old servant enjoyed almost uninterrupted health. provided for as in the give way before the power of constant effort.

As there is no habit, however inveterate or devading it may be, that a person who is its subject may not reform, so there is no evil the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant effort.

New York Sun, from Paris, that Lamartine does not intend to travel to the East, as here the constant of the constant of the constant effort.

New York Sun, from Paris, that Lamartine does not intend to travel to the East, as here the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant effort.

New York Sun, from Paris, that Lamartine does not intend to travel to the East, as here the constant of ject may not reform, so there is no evil that afflicts society which may not be removed. It is cowardly in the extreme to grow pale in the contemplation of an evil, and confessing that it is

was phistoped soois oulf ropes the delicious

lover of great and glorious deeds, were men who need evils and errors boldly, and suffered no ob tacles however formidable to paralyse their e ergies. The greater the difficulty the more don ous the victory. The laurel of traumph is ight long and ardently against the di that beset a good cause, but where the achiev ent is easy, but little credit is due the cham-

to any community in which it exists, and that it increases every year in magnitude, and then merely to lament its existense is not to act wise ly. Slavery is a monstrous evil, which is continually becoming more formidable. Its removal may be effected more easily now than it can be done a year hence. Every one admits that som period must be affixed to its curation-that the time will come in which it must be grappled with and extinguished. What time then so fa vorable as the present when it is more manageable than it will be hereafter? Are we patriots who desire the prosperity of our country? It is then our duty to endeavor to remove whatever blights that prosperity. Are we Christians who believe that the happiness of society is proportioned to its virtue, and that the frown of an offended Deity is ever directed against all systems of wrong and injustice? Then how can we satsfy our consciences by merely mourning over such a system, and because it is fearful in its extent, shudder when we think of it, and take no step towards its extinction?

We have no right to postpone action on thi ubject. It is the duty, the imperative duty of every one who believes that society will be greaty benefitted by the extinction of slavery, to laindustriously for its removal. We have no ight to transmit to our posterity a vast heritage woe-to impose on those who are to come after us the duty of removing an evil which is continually augmenting in extent, and which we are afraid to meet, as men should meet a great wrong. Do we expect our children to be ident. wiser and stronger than ourselves that we are villing to burden them with an institution which heirsafety will require them to remove? Our encestors who perilled life and fortune for the ourpose of securing to us rights which we now enjoy, are dishonored by our unwillingness to encounter an evil because of its fearful magniude. Had the good and great men to whom this world is indebted for freedom from grievour thraldom, for the rights of conscience, and for munity from the various forms of tyranny that nce fettered it, been like the men of this gener ion; had they been willing to leave the task of bringing about desirable reforms to their posteri we should not now rejoice in our exemption from the despotisms which centuries ago were more fearful than any that we are now called on o remove. Their hearts grew bold in the pres ence of danger. The desperateness of the enterprise braced their sinews, and they went to work like heroes and battered down stronghold after stronghold of oppression. In this way they extended the great charter of human freedom which we now cherish. Let us imitate their proud example, and manifest our gratitude for the bles sings we enjoy through their instrumentality, by travels. We have no means of determining taking courage and encountering manfully the what amount of exaggeration and down-right baleful curse of negro-slavery. All that is needfalsehood were used by writers of books of tra- ed to relieve any State of slavery is a concurfreedom. Let the friends of emancipation do their duty faithfully-let them co-operate in the

another be made. No system of wrong can hold out long against the armies of truth properly marollecting how the heroes of former times battled for the right, press forward, resolved not to be vided they will work together. We call on them

them to act?

There was a Barnburner Mass Convention a Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 26th ult. The the territories, so far from yielding indemnity ly forty delegates were appointed to the Buffalo convention.

> Central Railroad. The receipts of the Central Railroad of Geo gia, for the month of June just passed, amount-

1848, was 7298 bales, and in June, 1847, 463 NEW YORK, July 29, 8 P. M. Dates from Laguayra to the 13th have been Government party in Maracaibo have surrender ed their forces. They were discharged on parole not to oppose Paez, who was momentarily ex pected in Caraccas from Jamaica. There were many rumors in regard to a conflict which Mor

argas had had. Some say he is dead. A large number of white refugees have arrive here from Martinique, who left there on account of the insurrection and the incompetency of the Government to suppress it.

Negro Insurrection in the Danish West

By the arrival of the bark Et Dorado, at Ball ing, and many murders committed. The Governor of St. Thomas had applied to the Captain Gen. of Porto Rico for assistance.

Mr. Fortune, Curator of the Betanic Garden at Chelsea; has been engaged by the East India Company to proceed to China, and procure for

hem live specimens and seeds of the Tea Plant.

for use in their Tea plantations in the Himmalel Remarkable Longevity. "Old Phil," a servant belonging to Mr. Jas. such vast magnitude that no amount of human 5th inst;, at the age of one hundred and fifteen

A Miedel Parish In the parish of St. Mathias, Canada, with an exceedingly injurious to us, to turn aside from it affrighted at the thought of undertaking its removal. The physical, moral, and spiritual hemoval. The physical, moral, and spiritual hemoval. noval. The physical, moral, and the hearts of every the present time, \$6,000.

,002.53 MF (\$2500)

and took lighted and a real ways

" nest clear the Husselle deer,"

Page T off

This Bill cannot pass the House. It is virtu ally rejected already. For a more pernicious or unwise and of legisla. tion, one more subversive of Republican Liberty.

Honor to our Senators for voting against it! We have not room for the Bill in detail, nor for the Senate's action upon it. But we present nopsis which will enable our readers to judg

Sec. 1. Arranges for the Territorial Govern-(to hold office for four years) and a Secretary.

SEC. 4. Provides for a Legislatureof a Council of thisterin members, and a House of twenty-six. The people to elect them.

removable by the President.

Sec. 5. Every white male adult to vote. Sec. 6. "The legislative power of the Terri-United States, and the revisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect." SEC. 7. Arranges for District and County offi-

SEC. 8. Restricts members of the Legislature rom holding offices created by themselves. SEC. 9. Institutes a Supreme Court-Chief fustice, and two Associates-to appoint its own clerk. "Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said Supreme Court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and

Courts of the United States." Sec. 10. Provides for the appointment of an Attorney and a Marshal, removable by the Pres-

under the same regulations as from the Circuit

SEC- 11. All the above named officers and functionaries to be nominated by the President and approved by the Senate. Salary of the Governor, \$3,000; Secretary, Chief Justice, and Associates, each, \$1,800; Members of the Legislature, \$3 a day, and \$3 for every twenty miles

Sec. 12. "The existing laws now in force in Oregon under its Provisional Government, and ompatible with the provisions of this act, to re-

SEC. 13. Relates to a seat for the Government SEC. 14. Authorises the election of a Territoal delegate to Congress. SECTIONS 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, concern

niscellaneous matters. SEC. 21. Provides for the organization of the of this character could not have failed to rous serving to the United States the right to divide since the Missouri Compromise. he Territory as it may seem proper.

SEC. 22. Exclusive power vested in a Goveror appointed for four years, who shall be com ander-in-chief of the militia, perform the duties of Indian Superintendent, grant pardons for ofences against the laws of the Territory, and reorieves for offences against United States laws, ubject to the decision of the President, commission all officers under the laws of the Territory, and take care that the laws be executed. SEC. 23. Provides for a Secretary.

Sec. 24. Enacts "that the judicial power of and Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of Government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a District Court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the Justices of prescribed by law; and the said Judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, re-side in the districts which shall be assigned to The jurisdictions of the several Courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the Probate Courts, and of Justices of the Peace, shall be as limited by law: Prosi ction of any matter in controversy when he title or boundaries of land may be in dispute. or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said Supreme and District Courts, respectively, shall possess a Chancery as well as common law jurisdiction.— Each District Court, or the Judge thereof, shall appoint its Clerk, who shall also be the Register Chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the Court may be held. Writs of error. bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decision of the said District Courts to the Supreme Court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in when the great interests of humanity require no case, removed to the Supreme Court, shall trial by jury be allowed in said Coart. The Supreme Court, or the Justices thereof, shall apis office at the pleasure of the Court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said Supreme Court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States each of the said District Courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising nder the Constitution and laws of the United tates as is vested in the Circuit and Distric Courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of said Courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropria-ted to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the Su reme Court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said Clerk shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the Clerks of the District Courts of Wisconsin Territory hereto-

fore received for similar services. Sec. 25. An Attorney and Marshal provided

SEC. 26. Provides "that the legislative power of said Territory shall, until Congress shall otherwise provide, be vested in the Governor, Secretary, and Judges of the Supreme Court, who, or a majority of them, shall have power to pass any law for the administration of justice in said Territory, which shall not be repugnant to this act, or inconsistent with the laws and Constitu-tion of the United States. But no law shall be assed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, respecting an establishment of religion, or respecting slavery; and no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws shall be unbraited to the Courses of the United States. submitted to the Congress of the United States, and, if disapproved, shall be null and void."

Sec. 27. The foregoing functionaries to appointed by the President, &c. SEC. 28. Provides for the establishment the Territorial Government of New Mexico eserving to the United States the right to ride the Territory as it may please.

Secs. 29 and 30. Appointment of Governo and Secretary provided for as above. SEC. 31. The same precisely as 24, exc that the Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and one Associate, and the districts two nstead of three. SEC. 32. Provides for the appointment of an

SEc. 33. The same as 26 Sec. 34. Appointm

dent.

there." What, is the right of self-government to be denied? Yes, if the propagandists der Senators Under it! Thanks, again, to and Metcalfe for opposing this outrageous

But observe further. Who holds the entire control in New Mexico and California? A power is vested in a Governor, Secretary and udges of the Supreme Court—numbering three in the latter-two in the former. And these are to say what shall or shall not be done !-Secs. 2 & 3. For the appointment of Governor, Four or five persons are left to declare what laws shall pass, or shall not pass! No distincexecutive, legislative and judicial. All are blended together and the same men left to make, construe, and execute the law. Wherefore? That the perpetualists may take their slaves there, no matter what the people of the Territory may say. "Aye," say these men, "we will force Slavery into New Mexico and California,

come what may."

Right-minded men of all parties, differ as the may on other subjects, cannot, it seems to differ on this point—that such injustice should never be tolerated. Mr. Cass says, "let the per ple decide whether slavery shall exist there. "The idea is absurd," exclaims Mr. Calhoun They shall have nor voice nor vote in this matter. And he is supported by Whig and Dem cratic Senators, (except our own) from the South-and many from the free States! Kentucky rejects all such compromises. She repudiates now, and forever, all agency in a propagandism which would tyrannise over men's rights, and deprive them of all power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall exist in the new Territories. The one purpose of the bill, is to secure the extension of slavery. Has Congress power over the subject? That power is abandoned. True, the bill extends the Constitution over New Mexico and California. But who are to be appointed judges, governors, and With him we went up the hydraulic canal, and legislative council for four years? Who appoints them? A few men have the whole power, and these men are appointed by the President. Let that President, let the Judges hold the view of the perpetualists, and what becomes of the vote of the people? "The injured have the right of appeal," says some one. And what good will hat do? The slave-how can he right himself if wronged? How find the necessary security? How get to Washington with his case? Suppose the case made. When could it reach Washington? Not until slavery had fastened itself on California and New Mexico! And that is the purpose of the bill.

But we forbear. The bill is put down in the House. Happy for us that it is so! An ac Territorial Government for Upper California, re- the country, and vex it as it has not been vexed

Boston, July 26th. DEAR FRIENDS: Knowing the interest felt by many readers of the Examiner in the cause Education, it has seemed to me that a brief account of an hour or two spent at one of the Normal Schools of Massachusetts would not be nappropriate to our columns or unacceptable to

These schools were established a few yer which I had the happiness of visiting vesterday is in the town of West Newton, the place of Horace Mann. The school is under the care of Mr. Rierce, a man, who to a highly cultivated min and a heart alive to the claims of humanity sdds an experience of many years in teaching, which gives him peculiar adaptation the Supreme Court, at such times and places as for his office. Yesterday was set apart for the tri-innual convention of the graduates of the school, and beautiful indeed was the appearance presented. Here were two hundred or more young ladies, who, during the past nine years have gone forth from this institution to as can devolve upon any human being. Hither had they come from far and near, from the immediate neighborhood, from the distant counties of this State and even from remote parts of of Union. Some had come from the banks of our own beautiful Ohio to join their sisters in the happy re-union.

The spectacle presented was one of exceeding interest. Every countenance was radiant with joy, every eye beamed with intelligence. The assemblage was happy even to exhilaration. but without frivolity. All hearts seemed conscious of the sacredness of the work confided to them, and desirous of becoming better and bet-

It was a touching sight to behold these young ladies as they gathered around their beloved and revered teacher. Father, they called him, and a father indeed he seemed, so venerable his aspect, so benign his countenance as he looked with moistened eye upon every returning pupil, and gave to each the warm grasp of affection and

uttered his few but earnest words of welcome. Nine years has this school been in existence During this period it has sent out four hundred and eighty-two teachers, most of whom contique in the work for which they were here prethe influences of the Normal School are as favorable to the spiritual as to the intellectual culture of the pupils.

welfare of the young is dear, they possess a deep ry costume of cant, be discarded. interest. Here teachers, true teachers, are prepared; and not merely teachers, but educators. instruction through which the pupils of the well adapted to make accurate and accomplished teachers; but this is not the only or chief end who not only shall have pre-emment intellectu- be the traders, thus endeavoring to succeed realize how great a thing it is to be entrusted with the care of young immortal beings, and the fact that the me who shall be prepared to educate the hearts and used, the we The influence of these high pri

true views is already very obvious. It is in the members of the

nies," say they, "rote for a Legislature. If from her grasp. While her rivals have been asleep, she has been strengthening her power; and now she seems to have nothing to do be deck herself with the tributary jewels which they his eye in analysing and expess lay at her feet. Like other great queens, too one ear she wishes to listen to the embassies of submissive kings, and with the other to hear the In the oft flatteries of obsequious courtiers.

I did not begin this letter, however, with the in

tention of giving a description of her majesty. My friend G --- resolved that I should see some thing outside of Cincinnati. As I had never seen with the exception of a mile or two in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, I was well pleased to follow his suggestion. We accordingly entered the Hamilton omnibus. The omnibus proceeds for sists in calling by its Indian name, Mahketewa, and then ascends Pleasant Hill. The vanity of the Cincinnatians is so great that I did not like to express the feelings excited by the scenery of these hills. I could not help acknowledging, however, that these rising grounds were very respectable efforts, and as such deserved encouragement. In your private ear I will say that the it seemed to me as beautiful as Spenser's visions of Fairy-land. From the top of Pleasant Hill, there is a fine view of a country stretching away to the east, beaatifully diversified with woodland and country seats, and enclosed by the distant blue as with a magic wall.

We left Cincinnati at 4 o'clock, P. M., and reached Hamilton, which is twenty miles from the city, in time for supper. G- took me after supper to see the canal basin, which is said to be the most beautiful in the United States. The next morning, we walked out before break fast to examine the town. We met with Governor Bebb, who kindly offered to be our guide, visited some of the manufacturing establishments. Hamilton contains between four and five thou sand inhabitants, and is steadily increasing The hydraulic canal is simply the Miami river turned from its channel about four miles above the town. A fall of twenty-eight feet is thus obtained, and the power is said to be sufficient for one hundred and sixty run. A power equal to twenty-five run is already used. There are in gent study of it. operation two cotton factories, two machine shops, one saw mill, one grist mill, two foun dries, one stone-cutting and one wood-turning establishment. Two paper mills are in course of erection.

There is something great in man. He takes arge tea-kettle, calls it a locomotive, kindles a fire under it, and dashes off with winged speedthe mountains sink before his car, and the valleys rise to meet it. He makes the lightning as tame as the carrier pigeon to convey his messages. The river gods of the olden time become ervants to labor in his milis. Science is the vonderful lamp with which he holds in subjection the mighty genii of the elements. He has called "spirits from the vasty deep," and they have come at his bidding.

But I must be off to Dayton.

Speech of the Hon. Thomas Corwin.

from us, to induce them to read the great speech of Mr. Corwin, before the Senate of the United there are few who may commence it that will willingly fail to give it a thorough perusal. It has been aptly called the speech of the season, and we are sure that nothing equal to it has fallen from the lips of any Senator this Ses-

A leading feature of Mr. Corwin's characte is devotion to truth, and he follows her paths with the enthusiasm, the spirit, and the fortitude of a martyr. In the worship of that Heavenly essence he discards all personal consider ations; he never seems to pause, to ask what may be the personal consequences of anything ne may reet required to do-it is enough for him to learn where truth makes the line of duty to secure his obedience.

This trait was eminently displayed by Mr Corwin upon the Mexican war question. His lucid mind as clearly saw the consequences of his course on that question, as his experience now feels them. He deliberately surveyed his ground, and duty made him brave the fires of would be as easy to make a slave of Mr. Corwin. as it would to make him a demagogue. He stood up before his country as a man who dared to do what he considered right. He made no

Whatever differences of opinion may exist tained him in what he looked upon as his duty. His attitude, in rebuking the war spirit of his country, was a nobler one than was that of the elder Chatham, when he denounced the conduct pared, though some, as would be expected of so for his course. In the progressive strides of large a band of intelligent and interesting la- civilization, a love of war will cease, and as pure dies, have entered into other relations, and some and undefiled religion increases in the world, have been called from the schools of earth to the distinction between true and false patriotthe higher institutions of heaven. Doubtless ism, will be felt and acknowledged among men. they were well prepared for their removal, for The doctrine-"our country right or wrong," world, nor from the heart of any one that ever felt the benign influences of Christianity. If he with pride upon these institutions. For every in proportion as men are made free by truth, parent and every other person to whom the in that proportion will patriotism, in its ordina-

But we are wandering from our subject, and we return to Mr. Corwin's speech on the Compromise bill. We should like to see an answer to the logic of Mr. Corwin. It has been met in Normal Schools are carried, is thorough, and the Senate with invective and empty declamation. Reverdy Johnson attempted to paralyse simed at. It is the purpose of the Board of Ed- Carolina, seemed to think that he had demolal qualifications for their office, but who shall that everlasting failure—the offert at making

justice. "Do not let the people of these colo- that she never thinks of the scepter being wrested and false logic of the advocates of error, and he follows falsehood through all its doublings and and they like geme that deck

Corwin has displayed in an eminent degree, all repeated sophistnes of slavery, the formulas that have passed from mouth to mouth, among those who love to be deceived, those paltry, ricketty tion is made in their powers. No divisions into anything of the interior of the great State of Ohio, things that seem to be heir-looms of perpetualism, are trampled into dust by Mr. Corwin, with as much disdain as Mirabeau spurned and trampled upon the formulas of royalty. When did a falsehood ever receive its quietus more effectualsome distance up Mill Creek, which G- per- ly than this mendicant plea of the ultras, for more slave territory on account of their worn-When will the advocates of error leave their

> clear sun-light of truth? Why is it that it is so difficult to teach some portions of republican America, the invigorating powers of freedom, the value of truth, the greatness of wisdom? Why scenery around Cincinnati is glorious. Some of will men hug to their very hearts, delusions that blind their understandings to all that is capable of advancing man, of increasing the prosperity and happiness of society, and that would make the desert blossom as the rose? It cannot be that wisdom will always cry aloud and have her voice disregarded. There is a redeeming power in truth, that must dispel error, and enable man to reach the true dignity of his nature, and to enjoy the benefits that Heaven gives to all who love truth. To all who feel disposed to learn where our country's true interests lie, who wish to feel the pure and reviving influences of truth. we heartily commend this speech of Mr. Corwin. The voice of the founders of mighty empires, speaks trumpet-tongued to the inheritors of these growing States, in this effort, and we pray those who cling to slavery and who have been deluded by its advocates, to pause and commune with the minds of Washington, and Jeffe son, and Madison. That man can make no mistake in true republicanism, who places himself under the instructive wisdom of either of these fount ains of light. To all such, we arge not a mere reading of Mr. Corwin's speech, but a most dill

> > The lover does not love his idolised mistre more than we do Kentucky. We love her with a sincerity that knows no change, and with an ardor that makes us ready to brave everything that can promote her happiness. We believe that the day that sees her set free from the retarding nfluences of slavery, will be the dawn of a glorious career, that will lead her to the heights of prosperity and renown, and we are sure that if in off, a vote were taken upon a return to slavory. freedom would receive her undivided vote. For your Governors and other officers there withou her thorough enfranchisement we most devoutly

Barnburnerism in Maryland.

There was a free-soil meeting in Baltin the evening of the 24th. It was quite large. Strong resolutions were adopted, and delegates were appointed to the Buffalo convention.

of Mr. Corwin, before the Senate of the United Democratic journals in the State of New York, with me, that it is indispensable to the governments, on the Compromise Bill. We think which repudiate Gen. Cass and support Mr. Van

The total gross receipts of the State of Texas, for the year 1847, is \$125,348 22. The number of acres of land taxed, 47,703 807. Total number no one-there can be no one-who does not deof cattle, 309,030; number of negroes taxed, 33,003; poll tax, \$17,372.

Mr. Corwin's Great Speech AGAINST THE COMPROMISE BILL, itered in the United States Senate, Monday, July 2

From the New York Tribune.1 Mr. PRESIDENT: I should scarcely undertak to assign to the Senate a reason for prolonging this debate, especially after the elaborate and lucid exposition of the bill now before us which has been given by the Senator from Vermont;] feel compelled, however, from various consider ations, with which I will not trouble the Senate to state in very few words, if that be possible what my objections are to the passage of the bill; and, it may be, to offer some few observations in reply to such propositions as have been persecution, and the anathemas of party. It announced at various times during this debate by Senators on the other side of the Chamber. have listened with great eagerness, since the mencement of this discussion, toeverything that has been said, with the most sincere unfeigned desire to make myself acquainted with to do what he considered right. He made no appeal to the aura popularis; he felt the spirit of the ancient sage expressed in the sentiment, "I love Socrates, I love Pfato, but I love truth more than either."

Whatever differences of opinion may exist, and it is desirable that any whatever differences of opinion may exist, it is desirable to make myself acquainted with at least the primary elements and principles which enter into the composition of the bill.—And I think I may say, without exposing myself to the charge of egotism, that I feel as little the influences which have been spoken of by the Senator from Vermont as it is desirable that any Whatever differences of opinion may exist, as to the policy or propriety of Mr. Corwin's course on the war question, all men must join in admiring the lofty moral courage that sustained him in what he locked upon as his duty. to produce that terrible and momentous excite ment that is spoken of. I believe if this principle were discussed solemnly, and, so to speak, abstractedly from those extraneous circumstanof Great Britain in driving these colonies into ces too frequently adverted to here, that we hould be much more likely to arrive at a satisrevolution, and posterity will honor Mr. Corwin factory conclusion to ourselves, and at more satsage of the law so much deprecated by son gentlemen on this side by the name, if you never fell from the lips of the Savier of the please, of the 'Wilmot Provise,' could, by any possibility whatever, induce the Southern por-tion of the Union, which we are told is so much Well may the citizens of Massachusetts look only is free, whom the truth makes free, just der from the constitutional compact by which we are all held together. Sir, if I entertained an opinion of this kind, I should scarcely think a seat on this floor worth possessing for a single day. I do not think the technical term spoken of by the Senator from Vermont, the 'Wilmot Proviso,' can of itself exercise that influence ipon statesmen of exalted intellect of the South. which has been intimated by gentlemen who have participated in this debate. What is this terrible Wilmot Proviso that has been erected its power by insult, and Mr. Butler, of South the nursery? What is it? Why, sir, there are about me Senators who know very well to whom been recently baptised, belonged. They know that the same gentleman who drafted the Decla-ration of Independence which is hungup in our me reverence as our bible—for it has

as if there were no exci hould be very sorry of representative and constituent. It is the fall thest from my intention of anything that can be conceived of, to say anything in regard to this bill which may wound the fee tor from Vermont, has acted as he should have acted, has acted nobly in relation to this matter, and I know very well that he will be willing to accord to me the same rule of action, the san I come to speak of the bill, I shall be under the necessity of availing myself of what the gen do not think there is such pressing necessity for dark and gloomy shades, and come out into the the passage of the bill as to obli ment of such objections as we may a Suppose you enact no law, what will Oregon has for many years taken care happen? Oregon has for many years taken cars of herself, and I believe on one or two occasion nade better laws for herself than she is likely get at our hands. She has taken care of he ever since she became an integral portion of the Union, by the settlement of the dispute between us and Great Britain. How the new provinces may fare, what may happen to New Me California in the intermediate time wi cantornia in the intermediate time which will elapse, if we should not be able to act upon this matter at the present session, is not a matter of much concern or apprehension with me, because I know they have been in your custody for a year or two, and have not complained at all fo the want of legal enactments, they have only complained that you have made too free use o gunpowder. Rather than not act in the matter fully and definitively, as I would if there were no emergency, I would allow those provinces to

> new session, ready to act upon the subject as my judgment may dictate.
>
> Now, Sir, in the first place, I understand we have a Message from the President, although believe it has not been adverted to by any calling upon us to designate the boundary these territories of New Mexico and Californ and another branch of the Legislature has beanxiously looking to the geography of these countries, and tracing their history, and are yet incapable of determining where Texas ends and New Mexico begins; and they have been un der the necessity of applying to the Chief Ma strate to give them a lesson in geography. Who the substance of the information they have received is, I do not know, but I have been in ormed, upon the floor of the Senate, that Ten extends to the banks of the Rio Grande If this be so, I must be permitted to look to

take care of themselves for another tw

months, and come here at the beginning of a

the gentlemen of the Committee for information as to how much is left for New Mexico, what extent of territory and what amount of population. Is it worth while to establish a Terr al Government there, if it be true that Texas extends to the Rio Grande? I think it will be found that there will be but a fragment of New Mexico left, so far as population is concern It will be very convenient, perhaps, to attach it to the Government of California. If you send establishing the boundaries, there will be a conflict of territorial jurisdiction. Is it not expe dient to settle it now, when you are found new Governments there, and placing side b side institutions which may be very dissi It is perfectly certain that Texas will extend her laws to the Rio Grande, and if she does. will comprehend within her jurisdiction a large proportion of the population of what was for sure the Senator from Vermont would agree limits of their jurisdiction should be defined, although I do not know that this would be an insuperable objection with me if the other portions of the bill were such as I could give my

And now I intend, in few words, to state why

sire that every subject of legislation which

comes before the Senate should be settled harmo-

niously, and, if it might be so, with the unani-

mous concurrence of every Senator. But, Sir.

n my judgment, with this subject as it stands before us, it would be arrogant presumption to undertake to vote upon this bill, with a question before us which wa undertake to transfer to the this? Is it not a new thing in your legislation when a system of policy is proposed, and the constitutional propriety of that policy is questioned, to pass an act for the purpose of getting a case before the Supreme Court, that the Court may instruct the Senate of the United States as to constitutional duty in the matter Sir, if we know certainly what that law will be. need there be any hesitancy how we shall vote upon this bill? Can any one suppose that the Senator from Georgia, or the Senator from South Carolina, if they believed that the htigation which is p. oposed by this bill to be brought into the judicial tribunals of the country weals result contrary to their determination of what the law should be, that they would be in favor of such a bill as this? Does any one believe that if the Senator from Vermont could anticipate that the Supreme Court of the United States might decide that Congress, being silent on the subject, had allowed slavery to pass, at its pleasure, into these newly acquired Territories, and to become part of the municipal institutions of those Territories, and to decide also, that if Congress had enacted a prohibitory law, it could not have gone there, he would vote for this bill-Certainly he would not. Is there any necessity that there should be a prohibitory law passed in order that the question of slavery shall be presented with the aid of Congressional legislation to the Supreme Court of the United States? will not undertake to say that I differ with the Senator from Vermont in a single legal proposition that he has laid down. I regard slavery as a local institution. I believe it rests on that basis as the only one that can give it a moment's security. I believe it cannot be carried, by the power of the master over his servant, one incl beyond the territorial limits of the power that makes the law. I believe that a slave carried by his master into the territory about which we are talking, if slavery be abolished there, will be free from the moment he enters the Territory, and any attempt to exercise power over him as a slave will be nugatory. That is my judgment. But I would guard against any doubt on this subject. I would so act that there be nothing left undone on my part to prevent the adsion of slaves; for I if you were to acquire the country that liesurder the line, the hottest country to be found on the globe, where the white man is supposed not to be able to work, I would not allow hour of his death, and they were the opinion of Jefforson and of others who, in the infancy

I have only to say that those opinions have derstanding, upon the best investigation that I have been able to give to the subject. I find the institution existing in several States of the would not interpose as I would upon every spot on the face of the earth where by law I am not on for his position forbidden. Sir, what has been your practice on the subject, if at any time in the progress of the affairs of this Government you have acquired affairs of this Government you have acquired Territory where slavery existed, what did you do with it? With the forecast of a statesman, after the great the founding of the foun

of the institution, saw and deplored its evils

When Louisiana was acquired, such was the tone of public sentiment—and I take upon my-self to say that if it had been in the power of Congress to shelish it then Congress to abolish it then, they would have things that would have been consequent upon such an act, they would have abolished slavery in Louisiana. What did they do in regard to the North-west Territory in 1787? These were the men who gave direction to public opinion. Would to God they had something to do with public opinion now!

They abolished slavery in the North-west party. It is true it did not exist there to on extent, except in a few Freuch settle-comprehending lilinois and part of what State of Indiana. And why did they

they, in 1787, abolish slavery in that Territory llustrious than that of Jefferson?

imaginary balance of power, to carry savery into a country where it does not now ex-That, Sir, is the question propounded by this bill. The Senator from Vermont is satisfied that slavery cannot be extended to these Territories. I believe, if his confidence in the judicial tribunals of the country were well founded, that slavery could not possibly go into these Territories, provided the Senate is right both as to law and the facts. I ask every member of the Senate-perhaps I may be less informed the Senate perhaps the slavery does not exist by some Mexican law, at this hour, in California? Mr. HANNEGAN [in his seat]. It does exist: Peon slavery exists there.
Mr. Corwin.—I would thank the Senator

from Indiana, if he will inform me what Peon slavery is; and really I ask the question for the heritance? Does the marvellous doctrine of holy ordinance, that the offspring of the womb of her who is a slave, must necessarily be slaves also, there recognised?

Mr. Hannegan.—As I understand, slavery exists in California and New Mexico, as it does throughout the Republic of Mexico, and is termed Peon slavery-slavery for debt, by which the creditor has a right to hold the debtor through all time in a far more absolute bondage than that by which any Southern planter holds his slaves here. Mr. Corwin.—So it has been described to me.

I have not seen the Mexican laws upon the subect, but the statement just made agrees with that of many gentlemen who profess to know samething on the subject, and therefore I am inclined to think that it is so, and that these cople are the subjects of that infernal law .he Senator from Delaware, the other day, inarmed us that the Committee had not given to the people of California and New-Mexico the right of suffrage, because they were incapable of exercising it-because a large proportion of them were of the colored races. Now, supposing that to be the case, and supposing the proposition to be sobmitted to the Supreme Court of the United States-Was slavery an institution of New Mexico?-what would be the answer! the Senator from Indiana were there to make esponse, he would reply in the affirmative; he would say that the institution of slavery was there-that, to be sure, it had its modifications and its peculiarities, but that it was still slavery. though there might not have existed a law as strong as the glorions principle of free govern-ment spoken of by the Senator from Virginia artus sequitur ventrem. If, Sir, these three Latin words can condemn to everlasting slavery the posterity of a woman who is a slave, may not that municipal regulation of which we are now speaking in California and New Mexico. with equal propriety be denominated slavery? find, then, slavery as it is called, existing here to a degree; and to all practical purposes as lasting and inexorable as in the State of Virginia; and therefore the whole of the hypothesis of the therefore, the whole slave population of the United States may be transferred to that coun-

Mr. PHELPS .- The gentleman will excuse me, I spoke of African slavery.
Mr. Corwin.—Of that I am aware. I speak now of the general proposition. Now, this is for weeks past in the American Congress, and one cannot help pausing at this point, and re-tlecting upon the events of the past few years. On looking back at what has happened in that period, I am sure that the maguanimous spirit of the Senator from South Carolina himself, will be obliged to concede to the Northern States at least some apology for the slight degree of excitement on this subject. His hypothesis is, that into every portion of this newly acquired Territory—California not excepted—every slave-holder in the United States has a right to migrate to-morrow, and carry with him his slaves; holding them there forever, subject only to the abolition of slavery when these Territories shall be made into States, and come into the Union. What, then, would be those few chapters in our history? We find ourselves now in the possession of Territories with a population of one hun-dred and fifty thousand souls, if I am correctly informed, in California and New Mexico. The best authenticated history of the social institu-tions of that population, informs us that there exists there at this moment a species of slavery as absolute and inexorable as exists anywhere on the face of the earth; and that about five in six of the population of that country are subjected to the iron rule of this abominable institution

Now I do not expect that any man will rise up and say that because an individual happens to be the debtor of another, he shall have his own person sold into slavery; and not only that, eration, but to the emotest posterity of that un-fortunate man. Nobody will pretend to rise up in defence of such a proposition as that. Now, then, I will give over the criticism. Suppose there is a law in New Mexico, which obliges a man to work all the days of his life for another, because he happens to owe him five dollars, by are to go to New Mexico and California, shall uch the subject of slavery; and if that

blood of the country; you trace back the consideration which you have paid for this country to the blood and the bones of the gallant men that you sent there to be sacrificed; and pointing to the unburied corses of her sons who have fallen there, the South exclaims: "These these constitute my title to carry my slaves to that land! It was purchased by the blood of my sons." The aged parent bereft of his children, and the widow with the family that remains, desire to go there to better their fortunes, if it may be south the south the same to be t there was the price paid for our proportion of this territory!" Is that true? If that could be made out—if you dare put that upon your record—if you can assert that you hold the country by the strong hand, then you have the right to go there with your slaves. If we of the North have united with you of the South in this expedition of piracy, and robbery, and murder, that oldest law known among man—"honour among thieves"—requires us to divide it with you equally. [Laughter and sub-

Did their opinions suddenly changes that tertain such an abhorrence of slavery that the slavery of every one that the slavery that the slavery of every one that the slave

hey abolished it wherever they could, they abolished it wherever they condeavored to hey abolished it wherever they condeavored to hey abolished it wherever they condeavored to hey conquest, you hold it precisely by the same special that land consecrated to free institutions by conquest, you hold it precisely by the same right that the Virginian holds his slave to-day by that law? Thus was the patrimony of Virby that law? Thus was the patrimony of Virby that law? Thus was the patrimony and thus ginia transferred to the United States; and thus ginia transferred to the United States; and thus and by no other. You have stolen the man, and with the strong hand torn him from his did they who offered that patrimony and nobly gave it to the whole Union, forbid that slavery should ever pollute its soil. And, Sir, is there should ever pollute its soil. And, Sir, is there any name on the historic page of Virginia more any name on the historic page of Virginia more with the brand which it spaces that the conductions than that of Jefferson? wistrious than that who dares has impressed upon poor Woman-partus se Why, there is scarcely a Virginian who dates why, there is scarcely a Virginian who dates why, there is scarcely a Virginian who dates has impressed upon poor Woman—partus settly. I am considering the propriety of doing this down the property which the settler in these Territories the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in the property which the settler in these Territories are the property which the settler in the property which the settler in the property which the settler in the property which the property to have an opinion contrary to the remotest posterity, the offspring of your thought that he ever expressed. And is it so, the remotest posterity, the offspring of your presented to us. I ask any Southern man, if that we are now to be required for the sake of that we are now to be required for the sake of the same right originally in both there were not a slave on this continent, would cases. This right of conquest is the same as that by which a man may hold another in bon-

You may make it into a law if you dage. please: you may enact that it may be so: after pose here in the year of grace 1848, you had acperpetrating the original sin, it may be better ouired California and New Mexico, and you to do so. But the case is not altered; the source of the right remains unchanged. What is the meaning of the old Roman word Servus? I profess no great skill in philological learning, but I can very well conceive how somebody looking into this thing, might understand what was the law in those days. 'The man's life was shores of Africa-buying them with partus sesaved when his enemy conquered him in battle. He became servus-the man preserved by his magnanimous foe; and perpetual slavery was then thought to be a boon preferable to death. That was the way in which Slavery began .-Has anybody found out on the face of the purpose of obtaining information. I desire to purpose of obtaining information. I desire to earth a man fool enough to give himself up to know its conditions. Is it transmissable by in-I do not know of one such instance under heawhich the Hon. Senator from Virginia spoke as ven. Yet it may be so. Still I think that not which the Hon. Schator from virginia spoke as ven. Yet it may be so. Still I think that not being part and parcel of the law adopted in Virbeing parcel of the law ado This right, which you are now asserting to

the law of force, and that was the original law, extend it to those vast territories which you have by which one man appropriated the services recently acquired? Is it true that I am oblige and will of another to himself. Thus far we to receive into my family a man with the sma have been brought after having fought for this pox or the leprosy, that they may be infected? country and conquered it. The solemn appeal know you do not consider it in that light now is made to us-"Have we not mingled our blood But the gentleman from Virginia has said that with yours in acquiring this country?" Surely, must be done. Why? Because it is compassion my brother! But did we mingle our blood with to the slave. He cannot be nurtured in Virginia yours for the purpose of wresting this country by force from this people? That is the question. You did not say so six months ago. You some reflection? Why are your lands worn out? dare not say so now! You may say that it was Are the lands of Pennsylvania worn out? Are purchased, as Louisiana or as Florida was, with the common treasure of the country; and then clausetts more productive to-day than when the we come to the discussion of another proposition: What right do you acquire to establish Slavery there? But I was about to ask of some gentleman-the Senator from S. C. for instance -whose eye at a glance has comprehended al-most the history of the world, what he supposes will be the history of this, our Mexican War, and these, our Mexican acquisitions, if we should give to it the direction which he desires I do not speak of the propriety of slave labor being carried anywhere. I will waive that question entirely. What is it of which the Senator from Vermont has told us this morning and of which we have heard so much during the last three weeks? Every gale that floats across the Atlantic comes freighted with the death-groans of a King; every vessel that touches your shores bears with her tidings that the captives of the Old World are at last becoming free-that they are seeking, through blood and slaughter-blindly and madly, it may e-but nevertheless, resolutely-deliverance from the fetters that have held them in bondage. Who are they? The whole of Europe. And it is only about a year ago, I believe, that that officer of the Turkish Empire who holds sway in Tunis, one of the old slave markets of gentleman from Vermont falls to the ground as and made slaves to their captors—announced to the gentleman why. It is a sad commentary and made slaves to their captors—announced to the gentleman why. It is a sad common table to the gentleman why. It is a sad common table to the gentleman why. It is a sad common table to the world that everybody should there be free. And, if I am not mistaken, it will be found that this magic line which the Senator from S. C. believes has been drawn around the globe which who ought always to be before me [Mr. Badder] we inhabit, with the view of separating Freedom and Slavery—36° 30 min brings this very Tunis into that region in which by the ordinance of God men are to be held in bondage!All over the world the air is vocal with the shouts of men made free. What does it all mean? It means that they have been redeemed from political servitude; and in God's name I ask, if it be a boon to mankind to be free from political servitude, must it not be accepted as matter of some gratulation that they have been relieved from absolute subjection to the arbitrary power of others! What do we say of them? am not speaking of the propriety of this thing; it may be all wrong, and these poor fel-lows in Paris, who have stout hands and willing hearts, anxious to earn their bread, may be very comfortable in fighting for it. It may be all wrong to cut off the head of a King or send him across the Channel. The problem of Free across the Channel. The problem of Free Government, as we call it, is not, it seems, yet solved. It may be highly improper and foolish in Austria and Germany to send away Metternich and say, "We will look into this business ourselves." According to the doctrine preached in these Halls—in free America—instead of sending shouts of congratulation across the water to these people, we should send to them groans and commiseration for their folly, calling on them to beware how they take this business into their own hands—anforming them that universal liberty is a curse; that as one man is born with a right to govern an Empire, he and his posterity (as Louis Phillippe of Orleans maintained when he announced that his son should sit on the throne when he left it) must continue to exercise that power, because in their case it is not exactly partus sequitur

of feeling. "It was a law in the Colonies about '76 that Kings had a right to govern us. George Guelph some means contrived by the creditor to keep him always his debtor. Do you intend that that ed to the God of justice—the common father of ed to the God of justice—the common father of aw shall exist there for an hour? Well, you all men-to deliver her from that accursed maxhave made a law here that your law-makers who im and its consequences, that one man was which is designated in the popular language of that country slavery, exists there, do you, indeed, send abroad, as you promised to do, your missionary of liberty? You went there with the popular language of that another man should be born to serve Virginia. I think this maxim of Kings being born to rule, and others being born only to serve, are both of the same family, and ought to have the sword, and made it red in the blood of these people! What did you tell them? "We come gone down to the same place whence, I imagine tunes, if it may be, and pointing to the graves of husband and children, exclaim: "There—far from this Capitol, where we are now engaged this territors is."

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would allow, with the emits the a pillow, the reason, at the very anallest provide to be

and loaded fire some bisher me, I med to conte- Lucius

Constitution of the Carolina state assembled—as I the Senator from South Carolina said I had a fight to come here: the Senator from South Carolina said I had a find by this book—assembled at Darien, and fellowed by the slavery of every one that solved the severy county in that State assembled—as I hundred and fifty thousand, the murder should find by this book—assembled at Darien, and fellowed by the slavery of every one that solved the severy county in that State assembled—as I right to come; the Hon. Senator from Georgia solved the very same things, giving the same said I had a right to come here: his colleague reasons. The men of that day understood the said it was a right secured to me somewhere work of founding a new country. They knew what was best for an infant people just struggling into existence. If their opinions are the ordinance of Almighty God; am I not then worth anything; if the opinions of these venerated men are to be considered as authority—I ask Southern gentlemen what they mean when they ask me to extend to the distant shores of the Pa. tur ventrem born with them: they are my propcific Ocean the slave-trade between Maryland erty." Thus the appeal will be made to their and Virginia, and that almost linknown coun-fellow-citizens around them, and it will be askyou send your ships to Africa and bring them here? Suppose this Confederation of ours had been formed before a slave existed in it, and suptired California and New Mexico, and you were told that there existed a modified system of slavery there, and that they wanted laborers there, would a Senator rise in his place and say, quitur ventrem branded on them somewhere, how ransfer them-to Maryland? If slavery were a curse to you in the beginning, but had struck its roots so deep into your social and municipal system, as was then said, that it could not be eradicated entirely, how is it that you call upon me as a matter of conscience and duty, to transfer this curse to an area of square miles, greatly exceeding that of the thirteen States, when th Confederation was formed? If it is so, that it is an evil-and so all your Statesmen have pro-nounced it, and so all your eminent men, with This right, which you are now asserting to the exception of a few in modern times, have this country, exists on no other foundation than negarded it, how is it that you call upon me to your lands are worn out. Sir, that statemen sounded ominous in my ears. It gave rise to those of Connecticut worn out? Is not Massafeet of the white man was first impressed upon her soil? Your lands are worn out because the slave has turned pale the land wherever he has set down his black foot! It is slave-labor that has done all this. And must we then extend to these Territories that which produces sterility wherever it is found, till bleak and barren deso lation shall cover the whole land? If you can call upon me as a matter of compassion to send the slave to California and Oregon, you can call upon me by the same sacred obligation to re ceive him into Ohio as a slave; and I would be just as much bound, as a citizen of Ohio, to say that the Constitution should be construed so as to admit slaves there, because they have made the land in Virginia barren, and they and their masters were perishing, till Ohio had also be me a howling wilderness. That reason wil not do. Sensitive as they may appear to the morbid benevolence spoken of, with which I have no sympathy at all-and tender hearted as I am

> What is there in the way, then, of my giving an intelligent vote on this subject? Nothing a all. I would take this bill in a moment if I had faith in the processes through which that law is the world, whose prisons formerly received to pass until it becomes a law in the chamber bethose of our people taken upon the high seas low. But I have not that faith, and I will tell not exist in the Territory; because the Supreme about six hundred thousand; it is now three -with a very few exceptions, all eminent law-yers on this floor from that section of the coun-stitution, we can enact that a man with \$50,000 try have argued that you have no right to prohibit the introduction of slavery into Oregon, Califor- the whole amount if he attempts to pass one of inlearned, clerical or lay, who has any preten science that you have a right to probibit slavery Is not that a curious commentary upon that won-

I can see through that-the citizens of Ohio

cannot accept these men upon such terms.

lerful thing called human reason? Mr. UNDERWOOD-It is regulated by a line! Mr. Conwin .-- Yes, by 36° 30 minutes, and what is black on one side of the line and white on the other, turning to jet black again when restored to its original locality. How is that? Can I have confidence in the Supreme Court of the United States when my confidence fails in Senators around me here? Do I expect that the members of that body will be less careful than the Senators from Georgia and South Carolina, to form their opinions without any regard to selfish considerations? Can I suppose that either of these gentlemen, or the gentleman from Georgia, on the other side of the Chamber, (Mr. JOHNSON) or the learned Senator from Mississip pi, (Mr. Davis) who thought it exceedingly in famous that we should attempt to restrain the Almighty in the execution of His purposes as revealed to us by Moses—can I suppose that these Senators, with all the terrible responsibilities which press upon us when engaged in legislating for a whole Empire, came to their conclusions without the most anxious deliberation? And yet, on one side of the line, in the slave States, the Constitution reads yea, while on the other, after the exercise of an equal degree of intelligence, calmness and deliberation, the Con-

own person sold into slavery; and not only that, but that the curse shall extend—worse than that of the Hebrew, not to the third and fourth generation, but partus sequitur patrem—that is all the difference. [Laughter.] The Crown follows the father! Under your law the chain follows the father! Under your law the chain follows the mother! [Subdued manifestations]

I admire the Supreme Court of the United States as a tribunal. I admire the wisdom which contrived it. I rejoice in the good consequences come to this Republic from the exercise of its then said, "partus sequitur patrem" —my son is born to be your ruler. And at the very time when Virginia had lifted up her hand and appealed to the God of justice—the common father of all men—to deliver her from that accursed maxim and its consequences, that one man was born—as Jefferson said—booted and spurred to ride another, it seems that by the Hon. Senator's account of it, she adhered to another maxim, toinsignificance and implore the Supreme Court to read the Constitution for them. I think the Virginia. I think this maxim of Kings being Senator from South Carolina must have had born to rule, and others being born only to serve, some new light upon the subject within the last some new light upon the subject within the last few years, and that several of my Democratic friends on all sides of the Chamber must have been smitten with new love for the power of the people! What did you tell them? "We come to give you freedom!" Instead of that, you exact in your code here—bloody as that of Pharaon—that there shall be judges and law-givers over them, but that they shall make no law touching that slavery to which five out of six of them are subjected.

I think these things are worthy of consideration. I have looked at them with some consern, because I was one of those who predicted from the beginning that this would be the result of your acquisition. I have always thought since that hour when you went abroad with your hypocritical pretence that you had gone forth in the distribution of the same place whence, I imagine they came, long ago, together. I do not think that your partus sequitur patrem had much quarters had much the biessings of peace and the oil of consolation to the oppressed of Mexico, you would put the iron heel of Negro Slavery upon them. All this was aspectacle worthy of anybody's curiosity about the neon of the Nineteenth Century. We turned around and said to the world that we designed to take nothing by conquest, and for two years, while you progress through blood—while you make your way manifest as that of the Israelites in their march, by the cloud of smoke in the daytime and the fire that

the power of the whole Confederacy—the men dued applause.] Nay, more: it is only a fitting the power of the whole Confederacy—the men dued applause.] Nay, more: it is only a fitting thement by free whites. This, then, was the legal attainments, did not prohibit us from combine who were the leading spirits who formed the finale to that infernal tragedy, that after having opinion in Virginia at that time, and it was the legal attainments, did not prohibit us from combined the bill for the continuous in the Territory? der to extend your authority over thement by free whites. This, then, was the legal attainments, did not prohibit us from combining here. I thought I had a right to come here: has thus acquired? That will be the case unless the negro from Baltimore, when he gets there and sees the Peons there—slaves not by partus sequitur ventrem, but by a much better title—a the question altogether. That the Hon. Senators who reported this bill, had its passage very much at heart I have no

verdict before a Justice of the Peace-should determine to avail himself of the admirable facilities afforded him by this bill for gaining his freedom. Suppose my friend from New Hampshire, when he goes home, gets up a meeting and collects a fund for the purpose of sending we will authorise the African slave-trade in or- a missionary after these men; and when the we will authorise the African slave-trade in or-der to introduce laborers into our infant Colo-nies? If you would not bring them from the shores of Africa—buying them with partus sement of gifts." He goes to the negro quarter can you prove to me that it would be right to of this gentleman from Baltimore and says:-"Come, I want brother Cuffee; it is true he is a son of Ham, but I want to instruct him that he is free." I am very much inclined to think that Perhaps, indeed, when this cry of wolf has been the missionary would fare very much as one did in South Carolina, at the hands of him of Baltimore. So, you see, the negro is to start all at once into a free Anglo Saxon in California; the this Republic, because we will not establish blood of liberty flowing in every vein, and its slavery here and there. If we have no power to blood of liberty flowing in every vein, and its divine impulses throbbing in his heart. He is to say: "I am free; I am a Californian; I bring the right of habeas corpus with me." Well, he is brought up on a writ of habeas corpus-before whom? Very likely one of those gentlemen who have been proclaiming that slavery has a right to go there; for such are the men that Mr. Polk is likely to appoint. He has pre-judged the case. On the faith of his opinion the slave has been brought there-what can he do? There is his recorded judgment printed in your Congressional Report, what will he say? "You are a slave. Mr. CALHOUN was right. Judge Bearien, of Georgia, a profound lawyer, whom I knew well, was right. I know these gentle-men well; their opinion is entitled to the high-est authority, and in the face of it, it does not become me to say that you are free. So, boy, go to your master; you belong to the class partus sequitur ventrem; you are not quite enough of a Saxon!" What then is to be done by this bill? Oh! a writ of error or appeal can come to the Supreme Court of the United States. How? The negro, if he is to be treated like a white man, taking out an appeal, must give bonds in double the value of the subject matter in dis-pute. And what is that? If you consider it the mercantile value of the negro, it may be perhaps \$1,000 or \$2,000. But he cannot have the appeal according to this bill, unless the value of the thing in controversy amounts to the value of \$2,000. But, then, there comes in this ideality of personal liberty: what is it worth?-Nothing at all-says the Senator from S. Carelina-to this fellow, who is better without it .-

> enjoying the opportunity of visiting his ol friends about Baltimore! [Laughter.] It must be conceded that there is a wide differ ence between a case thus submitted to the Se preme Court of the United States in the absence of a Congressional action, and that in which Congress would have decided that Slavery should Court in that case quoted so often from Peters, millions. And just as you extend the area of

Now, if we can make any law whatever, no

bling and litigation, it is expected that the ne-

gro will stand there and contend with master.

and coming on to Washington, will prosecute

worth of bank-notes of Maryland shall forfeit worth \$500,000, and undertakes to exhibit them there, he shall forfeit them. The man comes back with his monkey under his arm, and says that the law forbids him to exhibit his animals there; it was thought that as an economical arrangement, such things should not be tolerated there. That you may do: he of the lions and tiered that when a State forms its Constitution it can exclude slavery. Why so? Because it chances to consider it an evil. If it be a proper subject of legislation in a State, and we have transferred to us by virtue of this bloody power of conquest as some say, or by purchase as others meintain, I ask—considering this as an abstract question—are there not duties devolving upon us tor the performance of which we may not be responsible to any earthly tribunal, but for which God who has created us all will hold us accountable? What is your duty above all others to a conquered people? You say it is your duty to

everything for them which you are not forbidden then how your action is precluded, and I submit.

Though I believe it ought to be otherwise, yet if any Constitution of my country so ordains, I are Constitution of some States declares

But in my eyes a much more grateful speciacle would be that of a patriarch in the same neighborhood, with his dependents all around him, invested with the attributes of freedom bestowed invested with the attributes of freedom bestowed slavery to be an evil. Southern gentlemen have said that they would have done away with it if possible, and they have apologised to the world and to themselves for the existence of it in their midst. These honest old men of another day never could have appealed to God in the way they come to this Republic from the exercise of its functions. I also revere the Senate of the United States; but here is the most august body in the world, they say, composed of men who have wasted the midnight oil from year to year—men wasted the midnight oil from year to year—men never could have appealed to God in the way they never could have appealed to God in the way they never could have appealed to God in the way they

onalsave men and hold them in slavery." They decided to the introduction of slaves into this gentleman starts from Baltimore, in Maryland, the Bupteme Court. How is it to be done? A gentleman starts from Baltimore, in Maryland, the Bupteme Court of the slave into this country through the sintervention of the slave with a dozen black men who have perfect the support of the slave into the slave into this country by attisans, mechanics, and allowing husbandemen. I venture it as secret to every man's door. Mint, then it to state of this carried to every man's door. What, then it the same time demanding of us to the Supreme Court of the Onlinance of '87, I would have it enacted that slavery shall never exist in the state of the individual states, as presented the settlement of the country by attisans, mechanics, and laboring husbandemen. I venture it as secret to every man's door. What, then it the same time demanding of us to the Supreme Court of the Onlinance of '87, I would have it enacted that slavery shall never exist in the state of the settlement of the country by attisans, mechanics, and laboring husbandemen. I venture it as section, that not three counties in the State of Ohio it is ordained that the law is of thing the country three of virginia can be named in which resolutions of this claratice were not passed. In 1784, not of the admirable contrivance in this bill by which far from this Capitol, where we are now engaged in calking about the transfer of the slave trade to the share will have transfer of the share will have transfer of

Lilte sortin belorestant.

what of minor if you out its bush

distribute la leving vide award.

the bill for the very reason that it will admis Slavery; the Senator from Vermont for the reas on that slavery cannot get there.' Now, in this confusion of ideas, I desire that Congress, if it have any opinion, express it. If we have any power to legislate over these Territories, how long would it take to write down the six articles of the cation of our Territories will vote for it; and hose of us who believe otherwise will vote against it, and which ever party triumphs, will give law to Oregon and California, bearing the responsibility. But I must say that I do not ike what appears to me—I say it in no offensive cense—a shuffling-off of the responsibility which s upon us now, and which we cannot avoid. The Supreme Court may overrule our decision: but if we think we have power to ordain that slavery shall not exist in that Territory, let us ay so: if not, let us so decide. Let us not evade

doubt; nor do I feel disposed to deny that every man of them believed that it was just such a neasure as was calculated to give tranquility to the agitated minds of the people of this country. Well, I do not care for that agita. on farther than that I will look to it as a motive to know what it is-what my powers and my duties are, I have heard much of this-I have been myself a prophet of dissolution of this Union: but I have seen the Union of these States, heard so much of late, that I am not afraid of dissolution. long disregarded, he may come at last when not expected; but I do not believe that the people of the South, are going to sever themselves from pass the law, let the people of the South go to the Supreme Court, and have the question decided. It will only be a few months till the Court resumes its sessions here, and the question can then be tried. If the decision be against us, the gentlemen of the South can at once commence heir emigration to their territories. Let us then nake the law as we think it ought to be made. I am the more confirmed in this course which am determined to pursue, by some historical facts elicited in this very discussion. I remem-ber what was said by the Senator from Virginia, the other day; and happily found it this mornng, and the reference was all that I expected t is a truth that when the Constitution of the United States was made, South Carolina and Georgia refused to come into the Union unless he slave-trade should be continued for twenty years; and the North agreed that they would vote to continue the slave-trade for twenty years; es, voted that this new Republicshould engage piracy and murder at the will of two States o the history reads; and the condition of the agreement was that those two States should agree to some arrangement about navigation Georgia for this transaction any more than I do hose Northern States who shared in it. But suppose the question were now presented here by any one, whether we should adopt the foreign slave-trade and continue it for twenty years, would not the whole land turn pale with orror, that in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, a citizen of a free community, a Senator of the United States, should dare to propose And under all this complexity of legal quibthe adoption of a system that has been denominated piracy and murder, and is by law punshable by death all over Christendom? What did they do then? They had power to prohibit his appeal two years before the Supreme Court, it; but at the command of these two States they allowed that to be introduced into the Constitution to which all Slavery now existing in our land is clearly to be traced. For who can doubt that but for that woeful bargain, Slavery would by this time have disappeared from all the States, with one or two exceptions? The number of slaves in the United States at that period was lie in the way of its extermination. It had been infinitely better that day that South Carolina and Georgia had remained out of the Union for ever, rather than that the Constitution should have been made to sanction the slave-trade for twenty years. The dissolution of the Confederacy would have been nothing in comparison with the recognition of piracy and murder. I can conceive of nothing in the dark record of man's enormities, from the death of Abel down to this hour, so horrible as that of stealing people from their own home, and making them and their posterity slaves forever. It is a crime which we know has been visited, as we learn from the pages of Sacred History, by the vengeance and wrath of Almighty God. In thus characterizing this accursed traffic, I speak but the common sentiment of all madkind. I could not, if I taxed my feeble intellect to the utmost, denounce it in language as strong as that uttered by THOMAS JEFFERSON himself. Nay, more, the spirit of that great man descending on his grandson, in the Virginia Convention, denounced the slave-trade as now carried on between the States, as being no less infamous than that foreign Slave-trade curried on in ships that went down into the sea. I speak of Thom-

go to Africa and thence people California with slaves, may you not perpetrate equal enormi-ties here? You take the child from its mother's heart-you separate husband and wife-and you tansport them three thousand miles off across the broad continent. I know that this is a peculiar institution, and I doubt not that in the hands of such gentlemen as talk about it here, it may be made very give them a Government-may you not then do midst. These honest old men of another day never could have appealed to God in the way they did, had they not been willing to strike oif the chains from every negro in the Colonics, if it had been possible for them to do so without upturning the foundations of speciety. I do not read his father—for what? For the stamp of the United States will that there shall be vive these things to wound the feelings of gentium. I know some of them consider the institution as valuable; but many of them I also know regard it as a curse. But, thank God, stavery is not in Oregon, it is not in California, and when I find that you have trampled down the people in order to extend your dominion over them, I feel it to be my duty, when you appeal to me to make laws for them, and the supremental has said that I have the power to do so, to make laws for them, and the suprement tribunal has said that I have the power to do so, to avertfrom them such a curse, and establish free institutions, under which no man can say that another is his property. I do not doubt this powers and the first of the found to the power to do do doubt this powers and the stitutions, under which no man can say that another is his property. I do not doubt this powers and the stitutions, the free States and the States and the Slave States as another is his property. I do not doubt this powers and the stitutions, under which no man can say that another is his property. I do not doubt this powers and the states of the old doctrines of Washington 1787 till the present hour to be vested in

AS JEFFERSON RANDOLPH. If you would not

the se their spites both richer and looker, thous a year of sects and schierte. - W.

i theoneum, ton.

er obligations to preserve, eternally, their rela-ive proportions in the same way.

Mr. Calhoun.—I said nothing of the kind. Mr. Corwin .-- I am very happy to be unde

ceived. I understood the Sepator to conceive that this is a question of power. It is not so. It is a question of municipal law, of civil polity. The men who framed the Constitution never reamed that there was going to be a conflict of They never dreamed that the South was to contend that they should always be equal in repre-sentation in the Senate to the North. They had no idea of that equilibrium of power of which we have heard so much. The circumstances of that period forbade any such supposition.— Looking at all these circumstances—and I have no doubt those far-seeing men regarded them carefully—you would have had fourteen Slave States and but nine Free. But every man who had anything to do with the formation of the Constitution expected and desired that slavery should be prohibited in the new States; and they even expected to have it abolished in many of the States where it existed. They had no idea of conflict; and if the fanatics of the South. as well as those in the North, would let the subject alone, we should have no more trouble concerning it. But what do we see? While Northern fanatics are for rushing into the States where slavery exists, trampling upon your laws and setting your slaves free—at which enormity the South holds up her hands in pious horror—the fanatics of the South are entering upon the free soil of this Republic whenever they are able, and converting it into slave Territory. Sir, you nust say no more about the fanalies of the North endeavoring to uproot your institutions, while you imitate the example of those fanatics in your treatment of the Free Soil of this Union. sir, there is no difference between the two ca-

ses. The fanatics of the South are but a counterpart of those of the North. If there be any difference, it is only this: That the fanatic of the North has the poor apology of aiming to give liberty to his fellow-man, while you of the outh are endeavoring to pull down the temples of Liberty and to rear your institution of Slavery upon their ruins. I have declared my opinions in regard to this institution, as I believe it at 4 asic. Stock quite ample. Receipts this week of to exist. I have no belief that a man who owns 138 hhds. Loaf and Refined Sugar in bbis we quote at 6a slaves must necessarily be permitted to carry out his own views. I rather think he owns them because he does not know any better. I think, upon the whole, they had all better come to the State of Ohio for an example, where we drive at prices ranging from 7th to 7fc; retail sales at 74a8c, even the free negroes away. I intend nothing according to quality. Receipts of 491 bags. Java Coffee offensive to the sensibilities of gentlemen, but if we quote at 12a14e. Plantation Molasses dull; we hear the free expression of my honest convictions of-fends, I cannot help it. I believe if we were to set about this business of establishing Governments as our fathers did when they laid the founlations of this Republic of ours-if the same hand. spirit animated us—if, happily, they could come to us this day from the abodes of the blessed, and impart to us a little of their wisdom, there would be no difficulty in passing the Ordinance of 1787, and applying it to these Territories .-We are not such men as they were.

Mr. Johnson of Md .- [in his seat.] Certain-Mr. Corwin.-The Senator from Maryland ay be, but if so, he is an exception. Mr. Johnson .- The Senator from rtainly an exception.

Mr. Corwin-The Senator is very polite. Now, Sir, a gentleman before me, Mr. Fitz-ERALD, has, with great propriety, explained to the Senate the position in which he is placed in respect to a friend of his, who is not now in this body. The subject has been often adverted to, n relation to it. Gen. Cass, it is said, is likely to be implicated on account of his friends' action upon this question of sisvery. I know not ing advanced from \$82 to \$165 per ton. The receipt now that can be, for I may as well say here that this week ard 345 bales. I have no confidence whatever as to the precise | PROVISIONS AND LARD-The demand for ready. Sir, he who can change his position so clear Sides. Sales of 75 casks clear Sides from stores, readily may change back at the shortest notice. in lots, at 4, 41 and 41c; a sale of a few cash Gen. Cass has declared that Congress has no power over the subject. But the Senator from South Carolina has very properly declared such a doctrine to be an absurdity; because if we can transfer the power to the Territorial Government to act upon the subject, we must of course possess the power ourselves; we cannot compasses the power ourselves; we cannot compasse to bagged Hams, for tamny use, blanc; plain Hams 5a6c. Sales of 1,500 pork-house Shoulders and Hams at 3c and 6c; also sales of Shoulders and Hams at 3c possess the power ourselves; we cannot com-municate more power than we have. And I declare, if anybody is concerned to know what is my opinion on the subject, and what is the opinion of the Free Stetes of the Union, that if D. M. Drwey, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y Gen. Taylor was not considered as being committed by his published letters against the exercise of the Veto power upon this subject, he

to Congress?

Mr. Corwin .- I cannot.

Mr. HANNEGAN .- I understand the Senator from Ohio to say that if Gen. Taylor would interpose a veto upon the subject, he would not vote for him under any circumstances. Mr. Corwin .- I would not, nor would any man in my State, unless indeed I found him opposed to just such another man who had a great many bad qualities beside. [A laugh.] But, Sir, I have to say that I do not believe that Gen. Taylor could get the electoral vote of a free State in America, if it were not for the belief that prevails, that upon this subject, as well as upon any other of a like character. he would not attractive. It may be a very agreeable sight to interpose his veto. I believe the man who does behold a lage company of dependents, kindly it, be he who he may, deserves impeachment, treated by a benevolent master, and to trace the and to have his head rolled on a block. That

has been my opinion for some time! [A laugh.] I have no more desire to live under a despo-tism here than in Ireland. We have exhibited to some extent our sympathy with those who are warring against despotism, and I now mean to show you as far as I am able, what is the pub-

or then are shapered.

It has these things are worthy of consideration. I have looked at them with some concern, heat may be a secolection of the old doctrines of Washington, that maxim, that a many is born to rule, went down, not to be seen and pollegore, and I think that partus sequitor salt of your agiles, and Comwall to the united of your acquisition. I have always had with me as much weight hought since that hour when you went abroad with your hypocritical pretence that you had got your into hook pollegore the captures and to set the Peons free; that shen you had got your into hook upon the speals of the whore when they said in this dove-like accent would become the fact this dove-like accent would be changed of the water were to the fact this dove-like accent would be changed of the water were to the fact this dove-like accent would be come the fact this dove-like accent would be come the fact this dove-like accent would be come the fact this dove-like accent would be changed of the water were to the fact this dove-like accent would be changed for the water were to the fact this dove-like accent would be changed that, if we on this side of the water were to that down the provided with the sort of the South that is all you ask' will the capture the considered to do the fact the contingual to the control of the South that the water that the control of the South that the water that the control of the South that the water that the control of the South that the water that the control of the South that the water that the control of the South the the control of the South that the water that the control of the South that the water that the control of the South that th consideration of the proper interpretation of that spirit of lowe, to give likely the spirit of lowe, to give likely the spirit of lowe, to give likely the spirit of lowe, the spirit of lower than the spirit of lowers, which as been so called—curl the lower to call of lowers, the lower to call of lowers, the lower than the lower to call of lowers, the lower to call of lowers the spirit of lowers the lowers to call the lowers to call the lowers the lowers to call the lowers the lowers that the lowers the lowers the lowers that the lowers the lowers that the lowers the lowers the lowers the lowers that the lowers the lowers the lowers that the lowers the lowers the lowers that the lowers the lowe out the Colomes, said—"While we are contending for the common rights of humanity, against the Crown of England, it does not become us to enslave men and hold them in slavery." They objected to the introduction of slaves into this country through the introduction of the slaves trade because it was a worker to be considered with a dozen black men who have partus from pursuing this course. If in my power, in the considered with commensurate responsibility, no the Union, no heart business men have in the world unless it is to business men have in the world unless it is to the course which has ever been pursued by threats of dissolution of the Union, no heart business men have in the world unless it is to the course which has ever been pursued by the course which has ever been pursued by the course which has ever been pursued by the modest and self-denying South, the God-fearing South, which has exhibited such extraordinary forbearance—not caring to extend its ordinary forbearance.

DOMMERCIAL.

power between the Slave and the Free States. - ging, and 560 coils in lots at 14c, and 6ja64c; 410 pieces and 100 coils at 13ic and 6c; a sale of 64 pieces narrow Hagging at 13a13fc; and a sale of 50 pieces and 50 coits at 13f and 6fc. The receipts of this week arount to 800 sieces and 716 coils. The shipments during the week have amounted to 1187 pieces, and 1039 coils. The amoun of stock now on hand is 5032, pieces and 4513 coils,

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-We have heard no sales of Cotton this week. There is a moderate ons. The stock is rather small. The receipts this week are only 7 bales. The rates of Cotton Yarus are omewhat unsettled. We hear of several fair sales 5), 61 and 74c for the different numbers; also various tales at these figures with 5 per cent off. The stocks are fair. Receipts this week 186 bags. CORN MEAL-Sale at \$1 25 per bbl; retail sales at

FLOUR AND GRAIN.-The supply of Flour through he week has been quite good, chiefly from the city mills and sales have been toierably heavy at very low rates.-We hear of sales through the week at mills and stores of about 2,200 bbls at prices ranging from \$3 50 to \$3 75; retail sales at \$3 75a\$4 00 delivered. The receipts this week are 704 bbis. Wheat is the same as last week. The GROCERIES-Transactions in the leading articles are heavier this week than they have been lately, and the market is rather more active. The stocks of the leading articles are ample. The following table of receipts will

Comparative receipts of Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses into Louiseille, for the past and present years, commencing September Ist, 1846:

From Sept. 1, '46 to Sept. 1, '47 to Aug. 1, '47.

Coffee, sacks. 30,695
Sugar, hhds. 8,679
Molasses, bbls. 6,791
Molasses, bbls. 12,906

We hear of sales of Sugar through the week amounting to 116 hhds in various lots, at that ie; retail sales in bbis quality. Cheese is dult at 6.61c in lots. Receipts of only

IKON, METAL, NAILS AND TIN PLATE-We quot sales of bar iron at 3 a4c, in lots; Pig-metal is in fair re quest. We hear of a sale of 100 tons Tennessee, to arrive at \$28; a sale of 30 tons at \$30; and sales of 91 tons at \$25 a Sid, as per quality. Nails-Sales of Pittsburg at 4 18-100 adje in lots, for the assorted numbers. Stock fair; arived this week 924 kegs. No demand for Boston nails. Tin plate-selling in light lots at \$10 50a10 75; sales of

HEMP-In the early part of the week all the dew-rotted Hemp, amounting to little upwards of ten tons, on the market, was bought by a manufacturer at \$100 per ton. We learn that all the disposable lots of loose Hemp in this region have also been bought up at \$100 per ton, on four months credit. The factories are laying in good supplies for the recommencement of operations this month. No transactions during he pastfew nd while on my feet, I wish to say a few words days. The Saint Louis market at the last dates was quite stimulated, owing to an increased demand for Kentucky manufactories, and a limited supply on hand, prices hav

position in which Mr. Cass may place himself visions is rather limited. We hear of sales of Bacon to-morrow. He has occupied two positions al- from wagons at 25a3c for Shoulders, and 3 9 10a4c for

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. Brown & Williamson, Commercial Building Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio. would not get my vote. nor would he get the vote of a Free State in America if I could help it.

Superior st., Cleveland, Onio.

D. Needham, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y.

H. Barclay, Russellville, Ky.

Rev. Hooper Crews, Mount Morris, Illinois. Mr. Hannegan.—I would like to be informed by the Senator from Ohio, as he has referred to Gen. Case's position, and as he is about to give his support to Gen. Taylor, if he can give us Gen. TAYLOR'S views on the subject, and what his opinion will be as expressed in his Message Ellas Smith, 142 Nassau street, New York. JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th st Philadelphia

P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky. NEW STEAM PURNITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS.

WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in or line, on terms as favorable as any other establishment in the West. The patronage of the public is solid WANTED.-Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Po

NEW LITERARY DEPOT. Third Street, between Market and Jefferson. M. McCARTY, respectfully informs his friends.

M. McCARTY, respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Louisville generally, that he has just a mod a room, 33, Third Street, for the sale of Cheap Publications, Books, Magazines, Periodiculs, Littographic Prints, Stationery, Putent Medicines, 4c. 4c.

He is the sole agent in Louisville for the sale of Oliver & Bro,'s Temperance Tules, Essaya, Sermone, Music, Songs, 4c., 4c.

A fair share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

July 29—im

Title Seventeenth Anniversary of the Union Literary Society of Hanover College, will be held in the College Chapel on Thursday evening, August 17th. An Oration will be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. N. L. Rick, D. D., of Cheinnati, Ohio. The Diptomas will be presented to the graduates, with an Address, by A. W. Handelson, Esq., of Madison, Ia.

The friends of the Society, and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Society: espectfully invited to attend. By order of the Soci jy29-3t M. S. COULTER, Cor. Sec. Prote

P. COGGINS & CO., of Philadelphia, offer for sale in excellent shipping condition, the cheapest and best Calcined Plaster in the country, at the low rate in whoiesale quantities, of \$1.374 cash, per barrel. Direct or apply to the proprietors at their manufactory at Patton's Planing Mill, Brown street wharf, or at the old stand, 10th street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia.

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,

ISAAC PUGH & Co.,

No. 118. Chesnut Street-PHILADELPHIA Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of every variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and

IRA BURDSALL

No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of Ky.,
LOUISVILLE;
HAS always for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a full asortment of the patierns of Paper Hangings, Manufactured by HART, MONTGOMERY & Co.
Sept. 18 1847-2y, TO THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC.

BELIEVING that a well appointed Bath House in Louisville will be successfully sustained by the public, I propose the fitting up of such an establish-

C. H. BARKLEY, COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, Lexington, Ky. Will Lattend promptly to any business e him—will act as Agent for the collection and closing accounts, die, die, Charges mode April 1, 1848 tf

EDGAR NEEDMAN, MAIN STREET NEAR NINTH, LOUISVILLE, EY., DEALER IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE WORK.

CONUMENTS, Tomb Stones, Po

or rather thum for met, -- lotenson,

borne,
Till man resumes his toil with blither zest. While the bright waters leap from rock to glen-Are we the happiest then?

Alas, those roses!—they will fade away,
And thunder-tempests will deform the sky;
And summer-heats bid the spring buds decay;
And the clear sparkling fountain may be dry: And nothing beauteous may adorn the scene, To tell what it has been. When are we happiest?-in the crowded hall.

When Fertune smiles, and flatterers bend th How soon - how very soon-such pleasures pall How fast must Falsehood's rainbow-coloring Its poison-flowrets leave the sting of care-

We are not happy there!

Are we not happiest when the evening hearth. Is circled with its crown of living flowers? When goeth round the laugh of hamnless mirth And when Affection from her bright urn show Her richest palm on the dilating heart, Bliss, is it there thou art?

Oh, no, not there: it would be happiness, Almost like heaven's, if it might always be Those brows without one shading of distress,

And wanting nothing but elernity; But they are things of earth, and pass away— They must-they must decay Those voices must grow tremulous with years.

Those smiling brows must wear a tinge of Those sparkling eyes be quenched in bitter tears And, at the last, close darkly in the tomb,

If happiness depend on them alone, How quickly is it gone! When are we happiest, then?-oh! when signed

To whatso'er our cup of life may bring: " When we can know ourselves but weak an Creatures of earth, and trust alone in Him

Whe giveth in His mercy joy or pain.
Oh, we are happiest then!

A Geological Excuritou. Vincit omnia amor .- OviD. Time has been called the test of truth and some old verities have made him testy enough. Scores of ancient authorities has he exploded like Rupert's drops, by a blow upon their tales: but at the same time he has bleached many black-looking stories into white ones, and turned some tremendous bouncers into what the French call accomplished facts. Look at the Megatherium or Mastodon, which a century ago even credulity would have scouted, and now we have Mantell-pieces of their bones! The headstrong fiction which Mrs. Malaprop treated as a mere allegory on the banks of the Nile, is now the Iguanodon! To venture a prophecy, there are more such prodigies to come true. Suppose it a fine morning, Anno Domini 2000; and the royal geologists, with Von Hammer at their head pioneers, excavators, borers, trappists, greywackers, carbonari, field-sparrers, and what a satchel of school books on the crupper of not, are marching to have a grand field-day his horse, as Sterne said of Addison. He good cover has been marked out for a find. Well! to work they go; hammer and tongs, mallets and three- mer at dinner at the Hotel, and is going to She breathes it not; the laugh of passers by men beetles, banging, splitting, digging, shoveling; sighing like paviors, blasting any local investigation will throw a light like miners, puffing like a smith's bellows, hot as his forge—dusty as millers—muddy troubled bim a long time. And then there as eels—what with sandstone and gritstone, is the aspiring young architect, who walks and pudding-stone, blue clay and brown, through the ruins of the ancient world, marl and bog-earth—now unsextonizing a armed with a measuring-tape, and judges of petrified bachelor's button-now a stone sublimity by inches. You ask him what tom-tit—now a marble gooseberry bush— he thought of a certain temple, and he tells now a hap orth of Barcelona nuts geologised you the diameter and circumference of its into two pen'orth of marbles-now a couple columns. But of the soul, or spiritual of Kentish cherries, all stone, turned into Scotch pebbles—and now a fossil red her- animated its builders, or the idea which was ring with a hard row of flint. But these its archetype,—of these he knows no more are geological bagatelles! We want the organic remains of one of Og's bulls, or Gog's How different from all these the philosophpet lizard, that's the Iguanodon-or Poly

Bonupart to exhume! Huzza! shouts Fieldsparrer, who will spar with any one and miration of the beautiful.—Biscuits and give him a stone. Hold on, cries one-let Grog. go, shouts another-here he comes, says a third-no, he don't, says a fourth. Where's his head?-where's his mouth?-where's his caudal? What fatiguing work it is only to genius-for life is the highest of all arts .look at him, he's so prodigious! There, Only no one believes this, because he fan. the talk, dropped them in astonishment from upon this many rows of small shallow por reached hold of a pistol from his dressing there now, by does it! Just hoist a bit— cies he knows how to live, as every one fan- his hands, and locked up—that boy of rous pans, filled with water, are placed at table. 'Oh, for God's sake, Tom!' gasped a little, a little more! Pray, pray, pray cies he knows how to love, when he looks twelve—and said—'Nay, nay, fathers, he take care of his lumbar processes, they're deep into the eyes of a beautiful maiden.— only loveth rest, who loves his brother as very friable. 'Never you fear, zur—if he be Alas! love also is an art; but it consists not himself, and God with his whole heart and of a deficiency of shirt-buttons, struggles remarked by the floor of the last word, or exhibits impatience and enthusiasm; it is not to wan.

Soul. He is greater than lame, and wealth, and power; happier than a happy home and power; happier than a happy home of the nightingale, to kneel before the becal vertebra. Stop,—somebody hold his cal FRIABLE, I'll eat un.' Bravo!-there's his in raptures and enthusiasm; it is not to wan. soul. He is greater than fame, and wealth, cal vertebræ. Stop,—somebody hold his jaw. That's your sort! there's his scapula. No: this is the art of love: to preserve its said—when Christ cometh, shall be tell us for some time, but the first words the elder length of which shall be adjudged guilty, and, in the district where the ice is for some time, but the first words the elder length of which shall be adjudged guilty, and, in the district where the ice is for some time, but the first words the elder length of which shall be adjudged guilty, and, in the district where the ice is for some time, but the first words the elder length of which shall be adjudged guilty, and in the district where the ice is for some time, but the first words the elder length of which shall be adjudged guilty, and in the district where the ice is for some time, but the first words the elder length of which shall be adjudged guilty, and in the district where the ice is for some time, but the first words the elder length of which shall be adjudged guilty. Now then, dig boys, dig, dig into his ribs. If the first words the elder strong beer, and mountains of bread and spend it for him alone, to whom the heart strong beer, and mountains of bread and spend it for him alone, to whom the heart strong beer as the strong beer as the strong bread and spend it for him alone, to whom the heart strong bread and spend it for him alone, to whom the strong bread and spend it for him alone, to whom the spend it is spend it for him alone, to whom the spend it is spend it for him alone. The spend it is spend it is spend it for him alone, to cheese, when you've got him out. We can't is devoted; to be always ready to sympathise, wise. yet God be praised that out of the be above a hundred yards from his tail!- to smile, to weep, to assist, to counsel, to mouth of this young suckling, has His praise Huzza! there's his femur! I wish I could encourage, to alleviate; in short, to live with become perfect.' shout from here to London. There's his the beloved as he lives, and thus, by virtue tarsus! Work away, my good fellows- of an indwelling heavenly power, to prenever give up; we shall all go down to pos- serve invariably a heavenward direction .terity. It's the first—the first no. And this art is the highest, tenderest love. of Greece, of England; of geography, as. body knows what—that's been discovered He who possesses it, knows what love is.— tronomy, chemistry; of poets and painters, in the world. Here, lend me a spade, and like those and of hundreds of private friends. Oh, and brightness; the darkness and crooked just opened from sleep, meet him like those what a rolling snowball did we think we the Seven Champions. Huzza! huzza! roars the illustrator of Schiller's Hampf mit dem

The proverbial oracles of our parsimonious ancestors have informed us that the fatal waste of fortune is by small expenses, by the profusion of sums too little singly to English Travelers in the Mediterraneau.

First of all (to give precedence to our They quote-

atra nubes, Condidit lunam, neque certa fulgent,

the mother in pattens. The son John um on his virtues by the President (a real (whom they have great difficulty in keep. Lord), for having brought up ten children ing in order) goes about the town to see if and several pigs upon five shillings a week. there's no place like Evans', where he can This is the Model Laborer. whose end of have a lark. On their return to England, life is honorably fulfilled if he is able, after they only remember that it was very hot a whole life's sowing for another, to reap a abroad. I must not forget the pedagogical coffin for himself to be buried in .- Princh. class of travelers. The pedagogue 'carries tacles and a copy of Pausanias, quotes Ho- The savory odors of the early springmeaning of such structure-the motive that hogs—that is, the Mastodon—or Magog's ical wanderer that, every now and then, it is your lot, in happy hour, to meet! How phemus's elephant, that's the Megatherium. different the man who walks through the So in they go again, with a crash like Thor's world in a spirit of catholic sympathy with Scandinavian hammer, and a touch of the all around him, anxious to learn, ready to earthquake, and lo! another and greater communicate, open to every impulse-bent

To know how to live requires perpetual

The Scholar's Life,

Drachen. Huzza! huzza! chorus the What various ills the scholar's life assail, Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the gaol. descendants of Moor of Moor Hall! The

It is not poetry that makes men poor, For few do write that were not so before; But being for all other trades unfit,

Only t' avoid being idle set up wit. alarm our caution, and which we never suf-fer ourselves to consider together. Of the same kind is prodigality of life: he that hopes to look back hereafter with satisfac- field before he came to London to follow puissant nation, rousing herself like a strong tion upon past years, must learn to know the present value of single minutes, and en most striking example in our days of an au-

The Model Laborer.

He supports a large family upon the countrymen) there is the class of rich yacht- smallest wages. He works from twelve to nal of a traveller in the East. travelers, who journey in large cutters and fourteen hours a day. He rises early to dig They patronise the Parthenon, and say that it's a pity it's in such a ruinous condition. They smile approvingly on the finest Claudes in the gallery of the Bourbon Museum at Naples: and think it 'proper' to school somehow, and gives them the best stab, she emptied the seed—which it appeared the cup contained—into the slight boots and education he can. He attributes peared the cup contained—into the slight but, as we were then unacquainted with the manœuvres of the enemy, it was considered unadvisable to land. These islands are wreath on its pure face.

Our torment resembled that of Tantalus, boots and education he can. He attributes but, as we were then unacquainted with the manœuvres of the enemy, it was considered unadvisable to land. These islands are wreath on its pure face. seum, at Naples; and think it 'proper' to look at a hare, and imagines, in look very solemn at the Holy Sepulchre in his respect for rabbits, that Jack Sheppard 'And why,' I inquired, 'my sweet girl, trees, under which grows a very thick and air loaded with perfume just gave a gentle ture through an opera glass. Sometimes knows absolutely nothing beyond the affairs and sing.' they write large books of travels, in which they try to be very fine in describing storms. Sometimes whow absolutely nothing beyond the analis and sing.

'To whom do they sing, to you or each parently of all ages, until the chorus swell-parently interminable and Savanna-like ed into loud and agonizing grief. 'Bless his landlord's of course. He joins in the cry of 'Protection,' wondering what it sleeps here.' means, and puts his most innocently to and remark how singular it is, that these any farmer's petition. He subscribes a penphenomena are the same now as when Hor- my a week to a Burial Society. He erects sing. you in their quartos what they had for dinner, and how much they enjoyed the company of Lord X, the Marquis of Y, and Baron Z. Besides these, there is the retired Baron Z. Besides these, there is the retired Baron Z. Besides these these them are taught and the prize at the remarkable softness of the war prized at the remarkable softne express their joy to 'see an Englishman once more,' as if they were in the Desert of Sahara: They grumble at the bills and the prize. He struggles on, existing rather the bed-rooms, and think, 'that, after all, than living, infinitely worse fed than the trust.' there's no place like home.' They live in beasts he gets up for the Exhibitions-much the closest most densely furnished rooms less cared about than the soil he cultivates. they can get, which they say, 'are in the toiling, without hope, spring, summer, augood old comfortable English style.' They tumn, and winter, his wages never higherorder up huge tea-pots of tea, at the same frequently less-and, perhaps, after thirty hour as they did when at Clapham, on sys. years' unceasing labor, if he has been all tem, but take a little brandy in it, just be- that time with the same landlord, he gets cause they're abroad.' They walk up Ve. the munificent reward of six-and-twopence, suvius—the father with a cotton umbrella, accompanied, it is true, with a warm eulogi-

She is Dead

wanders about Athens with a pair of spec- Comes through the open window, freighted with

We find in a late sermon of Theodore

Parker, the following story. The subject of They tell a story that one day Rabbi Judan and his brethren, the seven pillars of country, make use of goat skins for water coming. Half an hour had elapsed, still wisdom, sat in the Court of the Temple on feast-day disputing about rest. One said that and thus keep the remainder comparatively ting weary enough of the dull medical work it was to have attained sufficient wealth, yet without sin. The second, that it was fame in India is one which will almost appear a fancied he heard a low breathing through and praise of all men. The third, that it paradox: the bottle is wrapped in flamel the half open door of the little bed-room. was the possession of power to rule the wetted with water, and placed directly in The thought for the first time struck him The end justifies the means. state. The fourth, that it consisted only of the rays of the sun, violent evaporation enthat his brother had been all the while a happy home. The fifth, that it must only sues, and the wine actually becomes very comfortably in bed; and half provoked at honor her husband. The word "obey" is fruit. be in the old age of one who is rich, pow-

erful, famous, surrounded by children and in warm latitudes to cover their wine with ant unconsciousness, he resolved with boy children's children. The sixth said that all cloths constantly wetted. Apartments are ish recklessness, to play him a trick .-were vain unless a man keep all the ritual cooled on a similar principle, and an abun- Stealing into the bed-room, through the law of Moses. And Rabbi Judah, the ven. dance of water is frequently dashed against window-blind of which the moon shed a erable, the tallest of the brothers, said, 'Ye the walls with a most grateful effect. In dim light, he all at once placed his hand 4. The human species is the only one have spoken wisely, but one thing more is India, also, the cold, so dangerous and pennecessary, he can only find rest, who to all etrating on a clear night, is often applied in out to him in a threatening voice to rise. — its food. Woman, is the highest being in these things addeth this—that he keepeth the a peculiar manner for the purpose of freez- With one bound the young man sprang out the scale of the human species, has extradition of the elders.' There sat in the Court a fair haired boy,

playing with lilies in his lap, and hearing

Instabilty of Memory. We knew of Assyria, of Egypt, of Rome, the universe under tax. As man gains, he ton. makes more demands. I never saw a man ding-day and the stars, though you may not ers for these .- Emerson. see it. In the minute as in the enlarged, Nature is the same; and, in learning one of her truths, you may learn all .-- Emerson.

Future Glory of Rugland.

"Methinks I see in my mind a noble and the present value of single minutes, and endeavor to let no particle of time fall useless to the ground. An Italian philosopher expressed in his motto that time was his estate; an estate, indeed, that will produce nothing without cultivation, but will always abundantly repay the labors of industry, and satisfy the most extensive desires, if no part of it be suffered to lie waste by negligence, to be overrun by noxious plants, or laid out for show rather than for use,—Johnson.

most striking example in our days of an author by profession, was a poet as much from necessity as from choice. That poets 'learn in suffering what they teach in song,' is still too true: yet to deduce from that old fact the moral that the poet should still be kept poor to make him sing, were as absurd as it would be to follow fat Dr. Cheyne's advice, and put out the eyes of nightingales to make their notes both richer and louder.

[Athenæum.]

In the remighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam; purging and unscaling her long abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about, amazed at what she means, and in their envious gabble would prognost to make their notes both richer and louder.

[Athenæum.]

The Child to the Tomb. The following anecdote is from the jour

as Noah's Ark. They travel partly to escape ennui, and partly because it is 'proper' to do so. They bring hosts of introductions to unfortunate ambassadors, and continuous to the steward.—

They travel partly to escape ennui, and partly because it is 'proper' to do so. They bring hosts of introductions to unfortunate ambassadors, and continuous to the steward.—

They travel partly to escape ennui, and partly because it is 'proper' waits outside, when service is over, to pull this hair to his landlord, or, in his absence, pays the same reverence to the steward.—

They travel partly to escape ennui, and partly because it is 'proper' waits outside, when service is over, to pull this hair to his landlord, or, in his absence, those whose feelings are not thus darkly beautiful and unknown flower might almost sheep, colts, fawns, goats, calves, fowls, those whose feelings are not thus darkly beautiful and unknown flower might almost the stemator that the submerged jungle, formed a captivating consumption of the trees, and the submerged jungle, formed a captivating consumption of the trees, and the submerged jungle, formed a captivating consumption of the stemator the submerged jungle, formed a captivating consumption of the trees, and the submerged jungle, formed a captivating consumption of the trees, and the submerged jungle, formed a captivating constant the submerged jungle, formed a capti tions to unfortunate ambassadors, and condemn everything that does not resemble must expensive hotels, which, however, they look down upon. They receive you in the most splendid style of luxury, but are not in London now.' If they encounter a foul wind, they run into the nearest port. They go mechanically to see antiquiser a foul wind, they run into the nearest iter a foul wind, they run into the nearest port. They go mechanically to see antiquiser, but are too dignified to be enthusiastic. They patronise the Parthenon, and say that they part the same reverence to the steward,—beer and he are perfect strangers, rarely over-cast. I met there one morning a little to over-cast. I met there one morning a little girl, with a half playful countenance, busy but more seductive than all, as we glided swiftly and quietly past the sure girl, with a half playful countenance, busy blue eye, and smrny locks, bearing in one cast curved to scramble and a good sized tiger-cat, when all playful countenance, busy blue eye, and smrny locks, children, and a good sized tiger-cat, when all playful countenance, busy blue eye, and smrny locks, bearing in one time; and a small cup of china, and in the other a wreath of fresh flowers. Feeling a very natural curiosity to know what she could do with these bright things in a place that seemed to partake so much of sadness, I met there one morning a little girl, with a half playful countenance, busy blue except at Christmas or harvest like meat, by name. He does not care for intending political meatings, the double eye, and smrny locks, bearing in one time; the all playful countenance, busy blue eye, and smrny locks, bearing in one time; the all playful countenance, busy as we glided swiftly and quietly past the title swiftly and quietly past the will be as we glided swiftly and quietly past the title swiftly and quietly past the title stription of the curve meaning t

Jerusalem. In short, though they should was a poacher. He whitewashes his cot. do you put seed in those little bowls there?' entangled jungle, with here and there large motion to the leaves of the orange tree travel a thousand miles, they are never out tage once a year. He is punctual with his 'It is to bring the birds here,' she replied marshes covered by long reeds or sedge, and from which proceeded a low wailing sob, of England—a characteristic of very many rent, and somehow, by some rare secret best with a half-wondering look: they will light filled with strange aquatic birds, Occa- as from a child in great pain. This appear travelers of all ranks. They look at na known by his wages, he is never ill. He on this tree when they have eaten the seed, sionally, as we went along, a pretty wind- ed to arouse a host of mourners. The sob

'Oh, no!' she replied, 'to my sister -she

But your sister is dead?' Oh, yes, sir, but she hears the birds

ace wrote! They take care also, to tell triumphal arches, fills up a group of happy Well, if she does hear the birds sing,

but in a shop, or a villa near London. wife to being separated from her. His only sister very much; but you will never talk When they meet you at a table d'hote, they amusement is the Annual Agricultural Fat- with her any more—never see her again.' 'Yes, sir,' she replied, with a brightened

> But she has gone to heaven already, I 'No; she stops under this tree till they rather the islands receded from one another,

> bring me here, and then we are going to leaving the channel somewhat wider. heaven together.'

"Keeping Cool" in Hot Climates The means in present use for artificial re-

rigeration are very various, some of them very interesting. Among these, the employment of porous earthenware may re-receive an early place. The Moors introduced into Spain this luxury, in the shape of very elegant vases, wonderfully light and porous. Water kept in these became rapdly deliciously cool, and, from some peculiarity in the process of the manufacture of these vessels, it acquired, in addition, a very and in most sultry regions, this expedient is er 'lodged' in a side street of the New has promulgated the following at the present time a very prevalent one; it Town of Edinburgh, and he himself arrived as also for some time been extensively em- late one night on an unexpected visit to ployed amongst ourselves, porous wine, but-ter, and water coolers, of many; elegant de-the landlady, he was admitted at the door signs being now produced at our potteries.
But porous ware keeps water coolest where er's chambers, without knowing whether or the clime is hottest, the very ingredient of not the latter was returned home from his heat being made to react in the re-produc- professional engagements. However, on tion of cold by rapid evaporation. The perceiving the gas let down, with open Moorish names for their earthen jugs were books about the table, and as it was not Alcameros or Bucarros. The Arabs burnt long past eleven, he sat down to amuse himup with the eternal fire of their scorching self with a volume, and await his brother's vessels, which suffer a little water to exude, no appearance of him; the youth was getcool. A common method of cooling wines he was obliged to peruse, when at last he cold. It is a common plan, too, for sailors his own stupidity, half at his brother's pleas-

wholly disappear before the new import of Wenham Luke ice. What a revolution been primed, man, I'd never speak to you has commerce effected in India, when we again, I think. Never while you live play remember that early travellers in that coun- a second trick like that on me.' Many a the proper authority? try were looked upon as liars and impostors practical joke has had a worse ending: but for asserting the possibility of solidifying the narrator confessed he never passed such water into ice .- Chambers' Journal.

I'll help. So, I'll tell you what, we're all combuses, every man Jack of us! but I can't dig—it breaks my back. Never mindige there he is—and his tail with a broad arrow there he is—and his tail with a broad arrow at the end! It's a Hylacosaurus! but no—at the end! It's a Hylacosaurus! but no—that scapula's a wing—by Saint George, it's soon as they are again opened to us, and the lendford of the village Inn that has the landford of the village Inn that has the landford of the village Inn that has the landford of the village Inn that has the Huzza! echoes every Knight of the Garter. Huzza! cehoes every Knight of the Garter. Huzza! cehoes each schoolboy who has read to suffice patiently for years, never to consider one's own life and days, and wealth; but to bear and to suffice death in the bear and to suffice patiently for years, never to consider one's own life and well-being; to pine away gradually; to suffer death in the heart, and the er they all now? I do not see the train is any longer than it was in child. When we dismounted nothing could examity over your chicken and champagne; but a train is any longer than it was in child to truth, the object and end of it, as the eyes to the thing visible. If our understanding hear of money. It is vulgar, and proportionable to truth, the object and end of it, as the eyes to the thing visible. If our understanding on as they are again opened to us, and then to be happy—yea, blest, as if nothing particles, others fall off. It is a law of nature, that you should keep no more than the train is any longer than it was in child. When we dismounted nothing could examity over your chicken and champagne; the darkness and crooked where are they all now? I do not see the train is any longer than it was in child. It is a law of nature, the object and end of it, as the eyes to the thing visible. If our understanding hear of the thing visible. If our understanding hear of the thing visible. If our understanding on the they will now? I do not see the detunderstanding on the train is useful to him. Men want everything.— would believe the Scriptures protesting their own plainness and perspicuity.—Mil-

life. There is a relation between your wed- class, out of hovels and cellars, come buy-

BY LEIGH HUNT.

The months we used to read of Have come to us again, With cheerfulness and sunniness And rare delights of rain; The lark is up, and says aloud, East and west I see no cloud. The lanes are full of roses, The fields are grassy deep; The leafiness and floweriness Make one abundant heap; The balmy, blossom-breathing airs Smell of future plums and pears.

The sunshine at our waking Is still found smiling by,
With beamingness and earnestness,
Like some beloved-eye; And all the day it seems to take Delight in being wide awake,

ing creek branched out into the distance; bing was taken up by dozens of voices apmarshes, was beautifully fringed with trees, my heart! what on earth can that mean? which marked its course for miles. It is thought 1, rising up, cocking my pistols, currently asserted, and very generally be- and looking anxiously round rather skeary lieved, that the waters are so impregnated as Brother Jonathan has it. For a short by the roots and branches of the sarsaparilla tree as to act medically on strangers, until accustomed to their effects. This to be infected with melancholy feelings, We meet another companion than sorrow ter, which proved very favorable in the gen- sounds was at length revealed; they were proportion, but are cheerful. Beauty warms eration of steam; so much so, that a great produced by the rascally parrots in the orsaving of fuel accrued, especially when compared to the use of sea water for that purpose. We continued our progress all were continually, upon any disturbing cause, artery and vein, till the whole system is inday, cautiously steering through the fruit venting their screams of joy or sorrow, or undated with joy, and the edge of every surislands. The river increased in width, or, pleasure or hate, as the fancy struck them. face is tinged with prismatic rays.—Emer. Trees now became fewer, except a beautiful fringe on each bank of the numerous creeks At a time when the gentlemen of France which meandered away, traced only by their are asserting the "Rights of Man," no wonborders of foliage, till they were lost to the der the ladies are protesting against the eye in the far distance; while from the "Wrongs of Woman." Amongst the many mast-head, could be seen a boundless plain Clubs, which the temporary triumph of of vivid green, produced by the long-waving Club-law has engendered in Paris, there was grass, half submerged by the river. Upon lately opened a "Club des Femmes." At every little plot of ground rising from this its first sitting much confusion was created immense alluvial plain, a clump of trees by the criticisms of a number of the Lords shot up,-Steam Warfare in the Parana, of the Creation, who had intruded them

plain, there are large shallow excavations trive to make himself known, there was a the Table, the Toilet and Society. made in the ground and filled with straw; struggle between them, in which the former out the younger, snatching aside the win-During the night ice forms in thick cakes dow-blind, as his brother, still bewildered another moment of emotion-not fear at all,

descendants of Moor of Moor Hall! The Crabbe, first an apothecary's apprentice, legends are all true, then! Not a bit of it! and then an author by profession, and stary. It is true that the nignest me interests all true, then! Not a bit of it! and then an author by profession, and stary. It is true that the nignest me interests all true, then! Not a bit of it! and then an author by profession, and stary. It is true that the nignest me interests all true, then! Not a bit of it! and then an author by profession, and stary. It is true that the nignest me interests all true, then! Not a bit of it! and then an author by profession, and stary. It is true that the nignest me interests all true, then! Not a bit of it! and then an author by profession, and stary. It is true that the nignest me interests all true, then! Not a bit of it! and then an author by profession, and stary. It is true that the nignest me interests all true, then! Not a bit of it! and then an author by profession, and stary. It is true that the nignest me interests all true, then! Not a bit of it! and then an author by profession, and stary. It is true that the nignest me interests all true, then! Not a bit of it! and then an author by profession, and stary. It is true that the nignest me interests all true, then! Not a bit of it! and then an author by profession, and stary. It is true that the nignest me interests all true, then! The crabbe, first an apothecary's apprentice, but take the entire field, by Crabbe, first an apothecary's apprentice, who was rich enough, or so rich as he ought. It is true that the highest life interests all We had also a large calabash full of delegends are all true, then! Not a bit of it! on the streets of London, had teology—Look at the teeth, they're all molar! he's a Mylodon! That creature at eneither sheep, nor oxen, nor children, nor even geese and turkeys—he lived on— What? what? they all exclaim—Why on the streets of London, what? what? they all exclaim—Why on the streets of London, and stary. It is the Bibles, the Korans of the streets of London, and stary. It is the Bibles, the Korans of the streets of London, and stary. It is the Bibles, the Korans of the streets of London, and stary. It is the Bibles, the Korans of the streets of London, and stary. It is the Bibles, the Korans of the streets of London, and stary. It is the Bibles, the Korans of the streets of London, and stary. It is the Bibles, the Korans of the streets of London, and stary. It is the Bibles, the Korans of the streets of London, and stary. It is the Bibles, the Korans of the streets of London, and stary. It is the Bibles, the Korans of the streets of London, and stary. It is the Bibles, the Korans of the streets of London, and stary. It is the Bibles, the Korans of the streets of London, and stary. It is the the teeth, they're all mot the teeth, they're all mot the streets of London, and stary. It is the the teeth, they in a story of the streets of London, and stary. It is the the teeth, they're all mot the teeth, they're all mot the teeth, they in a streets of London, and stary. It is the the teeth, they in a street of London, and stary. It is the the teeth, they in a street of London, and stary. It is the the teeth, they in a street of London, and stary. It is the entire of the Farmer says, in a devorite, but take the entire field, by which is meant all the other horses, and for the meant all the other horses, and the fleet of the Farmer says, in a devorite, but take the entire of the Farmer says, in a devorite, but take the entire of the Farmer says, in a devorite, but take the entire of the Farmer says, in a devorite, but take the entire of the feath of the other horse what? what? they all exclaim.—Why, on raw potatoes and undressed salads, to be sure!—Thomas Hood.

The universe may be wheeled off from any potatoes and undressed salads, to be sure!—Thomas Hood.

The universe may be wheeled off from any potatoes, we squatted they are for a bare existence—those 'Dunciad days' of poor Goldsmith, as Mr. Forster has sure!—Thomas Hood.

The universe may be wheeled off from any potatoes, we squatted they are for a bare existence—those 'Dunciad days' of poor Goldsmith, as Mr. Forster has the ladies of the family were intently watch if you can—as we once knew a young the ladies of the family were intently watch ing us, and amusing themselves at our existence.

The universe may be wheeled off from any portions, and immediately commenced the repast. During our dinner all the books have the highest sale. It is the Bibles, the Korans, the ladies of the family were intently watch ing us, and amusing themselves at our existence—those 'Dunciad days' of poor Goldsmith, as Mr. Forster has the ladies of the family were intently watch ing us, and amusing themselves at our existence.—Those strength is not re-tors to one bad one. Always stipulate for particle, as a ball of cotton may be rolled the repast. During our dinner all the books have the provisions, and immediately commenced the repast. The universe may be wheeled off from any particle, as a ball of cotton may be rolled the repast. The universe may be wheeled off from any particle, as a ball of cotton may be rolled the repast. The universe may be wheeled off from any particle, as a ball of cotton may be rolled to the form the particle, as a ball of cotton may be rolled to the starting out our knives, we squatted to reduce the particle, as a ball of cotton may be rolled to the form the particle, as a ball of cotton may be rolled to the form and the cotton may be rolled to the form and the particle, as a ball of cotton may be rolled to the form and the particle, as a ball of cotton may be rolled to the form and the form and the form and the ing us, and amusing themselves at our expense. Two were extremely pretty, but dressed in a fashion peculiar to this country. They had not a single article of clothing except a loose garment very low and very short. I cannot describe it better than by calling it half apron half petticoat. Their glossy black hair was tastefully dressed. They were lolling in a high hammock close to us; and whilst they kept their feet concealed, seemed with their light red, but clear complexions, to be very engaging. Their regular features, in spite of color, plainly demonstrated their European extraction, and showed a wide difference to the aboriginal features in the persons of the Guaranis Indians, many of whom were lounging about.

At nine o'clock, having arranged all my things as comfortably as circumstances would allow, with the mails for a pillow, and loaded fire-arms beside me, I tried to

and loaded fire-arms beside me, I tried to cost .- Punch.

The Parana.

Compose myself to sleep; but the excitement of the strange position I was in, enyards to a mile. Occasionally the vessel tirely banished any thoughts of repose. I steered close to the trees on one side, then, therefore, lit my cigar and took a survey of schooners, with enormous quantities of luggage, fat men-servants, pretty nursery-maids,
and chubby children. Their yachts are
erammed as full of materials for a voyage lead. He attends church regularly, with a

lourteen notifs a day. He fiese early to day
schooners, with enormous quantities of lugin what he calls his garden. He prefers
his fireside to the ale-house, and has only
one pipe when he gets home, and then to
lake, while the fragrance of the air, the
lead. He attends church regularly, with a
menians, like that of the Moslem, is removed.

That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb,
What should it know of death?

At Smyrna, the burial ground of the Arlake, while the fragrance of the air, the
lead. He attends church regularly, with a
local distribution of the strength of

Steam Warfare in the Parana.

"Club des Femmes."

selves upon the assemblage. This is un-A Dangerous Practical Joke.

The following incident was described to of ladies was let loose to criticise the House agreeable flavor. In Egypt and in India, us by a friend:—His grown-up elder broth- of Commons? The "Club des Fémmes,"

1. Woman naturally is superior to man. The rule of the husband by the wife is in 2. The wife is the natural guardian of

her husband's secrets. 3. To the wife belongs the absolute control of her own milliners' bills.

4. The extreme age of woman is thirty years. She may be below this age, but

reasons of them.

1. It is the duty of woman to insist on her own way. This duty is paramount.

abolished except as a duty of husbands. 3. It is the duty of every woman to set

the sanctity of a religious observance. which clothes itself, amuses itself, and cooks ing water. Near Calcutta, in an open to the floor, and, before the other could con- clusive sovereignty in the three domains of-

PROJECTS OF LAWS. 1. A law rendering it penal in husbands

to grumble at cold meat. 1. A law imposing various terms of im removed before sunrise, carried to a proper said he never should forget the expression for the last word, or exhibits impatience

latch-key, without written permission of his

Every husband bringing home friends to dinner, without a notice of at least twentyfour hours; and an adjudication thereon by Barley, Every husband paying attention to any

other woman in the presence of his wife: Every husband convicted of smoking, unbut the throng of a thousand lightning horrors less when the wife smokes also .- Punch.

was never meant to cross anything but a Tobacco, gipsey's hand. But gloves are open to you, Cotton, and you are at liberty to bet as many pair Sugar, as you like. You can do this very pleas-Silk Cocoons, antly over your chicken and champagne; Hops, and the betting is not attended with any Beeswax, best they had) was immediatery ordered, soon prepared, and smoking before us. It consisted of beef, broiled, or rather singed, on the embers of a common wood fire, then impaled on a common stick, skewerwise, and stuck into the ground beside us.

We had also a large analysis feet of the stands to reason, that if you lose you do not pay; and if you win you are provided with gloves all the year round. Beware of defaulters, however; and do not bet with any gentleman who has not paid his last themlock, at a nursery in Toronto, Canada, year's losses, or who is mean ground to re-

To Frate.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ

Henceforth let Grief forget her pain, And Melancholy cease to sigh; And Hope no longer gaze in vain With weary, longing eye, Since Love, dear Love, hath made again A summer in this winter sky-h, may the flowers he brings to-day In beauty bloom, nor pass away.

Sweet one, fond heart, thine eyes are bright, And full of stars as is the Heaven, Pure Pleiads of the soul, whose light From deepest founts of Truth is given-Oh, let them shine upon my night, And though my life be tempest driven, The leaping billows of its sea Shall clasp a thousand forms of thee.

Thy soul in trembling tones conveyed, Melts like the morning song of birds Or like a mellow pean played
By angels on celestial chords;
And oh, thy lips were only made
For dropping love's delicious words;
Then pour thy spirit into mine
Until my soul be drowned with thine.

The pilgrim of the desert plain Not more desires the spring denied, Not more the vexed and midnight main Calls for the mistress of its fide, Not more the burning earth for rain Than I for thee, my own soul's bride-Then pour, oh, pour upon my heart The love that never shall depart!

Health is the condition of the highest mind, and the sign of health is always cheerulness. Open and noble natures should have a pleasing expression; they should be floodgates and highways of love and light. not monks, fanatics, or bookworms. W. want manly hearts, addressing themselves

> A Good Man. I would walk

A weary journey, to the farthest verge Of the big world, to kiss that good man's hand Who, in the blaze of wisdom and of art, Preserves a lowly mind, and to his God, Feeling the sense of his own littleness, Is a child in meek simplicity.

AGRICULTURAL.

METHOD OF OBTAINING LARGE AND FAIR FRUIT.—It is said that a gentleman who has during the last year, exported apples to London to be retailed at a shilling apiece, has obtained fruit of the largest dimensions and finest quality by

keep his apple trees free of all worms, cater pillars and other destructive insects; after havcording to the most approved method of culti-After the apples are set, as they are coming

to maturity, he judges whether they are too numerous for the capacity of the tree to bring to maturity, or for its branches to sustain, should the fruit come to its usual growth. If so, by cannot pass beyond it.

4. Woman has a right to her opinions. It is an odious tyranny which enforces the unlikely specimens, and from those parts of the tree where diminutive fruit is usually found.

But whether the number of apples on the tree be many or fow, he in no case, permits a blasted, early or wormy specimen to remain; be-lieving that their being severed will leave more 2. It is the duty of the wife to love and be afforded by the parent tree to the remaining

This is the principle involved in his method which by his experience he has found to be enoff those advantages with which Nature has provided her. Dress is thus invested with delicious fruit. There is reason in the theory that decayed or unpromising fruit, when left on the tree, robs the fairer specimens of nourish-ment that they would otherwise claim, and hence diminishes the size or quality of the latter. It is true of animal life, and why not of vegetable? the sources of depletion being removed the strength and vital energy of the primitive sys-

tem are promoted.

A friend of ours has experimented on the same principle, to improve the size and quality of grapes. The luxuriant vines which shoot out beyond the setting of the grapes, exhaust the energy of the parent vine and diminish the carefully prune off those verdant shoots before ment required to bring it to maturily.-Farme

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .- The following tacultural products grown in the United States, in the year 1847, as given in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, for that

Wheat. 114,245,500 \$137,094,600 Indian Corn. 539,356,000 215,740,000 5,649,950 4,519,960 29,222,560 18,994,625 167,867,000 41,966,750 Buckwheat, 11,673,000 5,836,500 Potatoes, 100,950,000 20,190,000 25,000,000 30,000,000 25,000,000 30,000,000 206,559,200 13,319,900 17,431,050 116,207 POUNDS 11,008,260 220,164,000 1,041,500,000 72,905,000 3,091,215 19,496,430 1,510,972 151,097 22,995,900

it .- Mass. Spy.